THE

Compleat Linguist.

OR, AN UNIVERSAL

GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable

TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR each Month, till the whole is perfected: With a PREFACE to every *Grammar*, relating to each *Tongue*.

NUMB. IV.

For the Months of *November* and *December*, 1719.

BEING

A GRAMMAR of the *Greek* Tongue.

By *JOHN HENLEY*, M. A.

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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Greek Tongue.

ERRATA in the *French* GRAMMAR, NUMB. III. For *October*, 1719.

PREFACE, *Pag.* 5. for *beautful*, r. *beautiful*. P. 7. for *Bern*, *Bearn*.

GRAMMAR, *Pag.* 8. last *l.* but two, for *titled*, r. *tittled*. P. 12. last *l.* but five, for *Second*, r. *Second* in *Italick Letters*. P. 21. *l.* 17. for *abſonte*, *abſoute*. P. 22. *l.* 2. for *Mes demoilles*, *Mes demoiſelles*. P. 28. for *chacunee*, *chacune*. P. 29. *Plup.* for *avoir eu*, *avois eu*. P. 39. *l.* 15. for *tinmes*, *timmes*. P. 44. for *qu'il die*, *qu'il dit*. P. 47. *l.* 10. for *vent*, *veut*. P. 48. *l.* 20. put [?] after *there*. P. 52. *l.* 1. to *Subſtantive*, add, *or proper Name to which the Epithet, Nickname*, &c. *is join'd*. P. 52. *l.* 20. for *Guilaume*, *Guillaume*. P. 53. *l.* 10. for *ângloiſe*, *angloiſe*. P. 65. *l.* 11. for *jam ais*, r. *jamais*. *l.* 13. for *but*, r. *but* in *Italick*. *l.* 14. for (*but*) r. *but*, in *Roman Letters*. P. 66. *l.* 9. after *endanger*, put a *Semicolon*; *l.* 26. for *Prepoſition*, *Prepoſitions*.

If any other leſſer Failures have eſcap'd, the Reader is deſir'd to correct them.

PREFACE.

WE *are now arriv'd at the* Greek *Tougue, the Common Parent of the* Western *Languages, and the moſt accompliſh'd Tongue in the World; whether you examine the Weight, Purity, Force, Roundneſs, Plenty, the Manly Graces, the Delicacy, and unparallel'd Muſick of it: It hath no Equal by far in any one of theſe Particulars; and as it is the great Source of moſt Arts and Sciences, the Original of the Terms of them, and the Spring of Learning, it has a juſt Claim to Pre-eminence over all Languages whatever, without any Leſſening to the* Hebrew; *which, indeed, as it is the Conveyance of the Divine Will to us in the* Old Teſtament, *has in that one Senſe a Right to the Preference; but the* Greek, *conſider'd as a Language, both in the Nature, Uſe, Extent, and Importance of it, is the moſt finiſh'd that ever was utter'd by Mankind. For, tho'* Schikkard, *in his* Horolog. Hebr. *has prov'd the* Hebrew *to be the main Fountain of it, yet we are here oblig'd to ſpeak of it, with the Poet, on a different Occaſion,*

O Matre pulchra Filia pulchrior.

Yet, beautiful as it is, it is no where ſpoken at preſent, as the Vernacular Tongue. The Modern Greek *is extremely corrupted with the* Turkiſh, *and other Mixtures; and very much debauch'd, as in Nature, ſo in Pronunciation: To that degree, that few even of the Eccleſiaſticks, or the moſt Learned among the Modern* Greeks, *pretend to a tolerable Skill in it. A Specimen of the Modern* Greek *you may find in the* Pater-Noſter, *in* Gordon's *Geography; and among other Inſtances of it, we may reckon chiefly in our Country the two Epiſtles of the Patriarch of* Alexandria, *one to the late Queen, of Ever-bleſſed Memory, the other to the then Archbiſhop of* York, *a Verſion of which may now be read in the* Memoirs of Literature *for that Time. They now retain indeed the Liturgies of* Chryſoſtom *and* Baſil *in the older* Greek; *one for Common Days, the other for Feſtivals; yet they are underſtood by the Vulgar no more than* Latin *by the Vulgar Papiſts. And for Commerce, the* Greeks *now commonly uſe what is call'd the* Lingua Franca, *compos'd of* Italian, French, Spaniſh, &c. *And this is alſo very much employ'd in the Converſation of thoſe Countries. The* Greek *at firſt was proper to* Hellas, *a Part of* Greece; *but was ſpread after thro'* Macedonia *and* Epirus, *the* Egean *Iſles, the* Cyclades, *and along the* Helleſpont *to* Conſtantinople. *Thence it paſs'd to* Aſia Minor, *by the* Grecian *Colonies; but did not extinguiſh the Native Tongues of that Country. 'Tis imagin'd that the Twenty two Languages ſpoken by* Mithridates, *were in the Compaſs of this* Aſia *or* Anatolia; *that being moſtly the Bound of his Kingdom. Her next Progreſs was to the Coaſts of* Thrace, *the Mouths of the* Danube, Taurica, *the River* Phaſis, Trebizond, *and the Shores of the* Euxine *Sea. This was the Run of the* Greek *from* Eaſt *to* North. *She bent her Courſe in another Quarter to* Crete, Cyprus, Sicily, *and the* Mediterranean *Iſlands,*

Iſlands, and went beyond the Pharo *of* Meſſina, *and the* Tyrrhene *Sea to* Calabria, *fix'd ſome time in* Apulia; *was taught and ſpoken very much in* Italy, *even in the flouriſhing Time of the* Roman *Empire; inſomuch that the Hiſtories of* Rome *it ſelf, by* Polybius, Appian, *&c. were written in it.* Tully *owns, that in his Days, the* Latin *was very much inferior to it in Uſe, Extent, and Reputation. It made a Stay likewiſe by means of a* Greek *Colony in* Marſeilles, *in* Provence, *and the Maritime Parts of* Savoy. *It was likewiſe ſettled in* Afric, *in* Cyrene, Alexandria, Egypt, *&c. which were Peopled with* Greeks. *There are three Leading Cauſes of this Extent of the* Greek: *The Conqueſts of* Alexander, *and his Succeſſors, the Civility, Politeneſs, and Learning of the* Greeks, *who look'd upon the reſt of Men as Barbarians; and their extraordinary Commerce, ſuperior to all but the* Phenician *and* Armenian, *which is the Reaſon why they chiefly planted themſelves in the Sea Coaſts, and did not enter very far into the Inland of a Country.*

But now the Sclavonic *hath taken her Place in* Epirus *and* Macedonia, *the* Turkiſh *for the moſt part in* Aſia, *and the* Arabic *in* Paleſtine, Syria, Egypt, *&c. The Modern* Greek *is now ſunk from the Ancient, more than the* Italian *from the* Latin; *and it has not been heard, that any Dialect of the Old* Greek *is ſpoken of late, except in ſome few Places near* Heraclea *in* Aſia, *in the* Morea, *and ſome other Towns; but very corruptly and improperly.*

This has not happen'd ſo much by common Change, Fatality, or Conqueſt, or a Flood of Foreign People, as by their own Supineneſs and Indolence. For the very Nation of the Greeks *is now dwindled to a very low Remainder; low in every Senſe, in Spirit, Taſte, Knowledge, and that ancient Bravery that was the great Diſtinction formerly of this Country. This may*

give

give some Idea of the ancient State of this Tongue, which for Knowledge, Copiousness, and Commerce, is the first of Languages. The Greek Tongue *and Letters are akin to the* Coptic *or* Egyptian, *and the Names of them almost the same*; *and* Euseb. Lib. 10. de Præp. Ev. c. 8. *tells us from the Confession of* Diod. Sic. Bib. 1. p. 86. Ed. Grec. Lat. *that most of the Gods, Rites, and Mysteries of Old* Greece, *were borrow'd from the* Egyptians.

The Use of this Tongue is so various and important, that it cannot in a narrow Compass be describ'd. The Terms of most Arts and Sciences, the Knowledge of the Classic Authors, and all that depends upon it; the Knowledge of the Scriptures, in which the best Part of it, the New Testament, was penn'd in Greek, *and the Version of the* LXXII. *which was most in Use in the earliest Times of Christianity, for the Old, is written in the same; Fathers, Councils; Philosophy Ancient and Modern, in all its Branches, and all the Kinds of Polite Learning; of the* Latin, *which flows from it, and innumerable Words in the Modern Languages, springing either at first, or in a secondary Manner, from the* Greek; *ancient History, Geography, Mathematicks, Physick, Anatomy, Criticism, Divinity, &c. and whatever has a Connexion with them, depends so closely upon the* Greek, *that it fully proves the Necessity and immense Advantage of a just Acquaintance with it; so that he who is not a tolerable Master of it, whatever his other Talents may be, is a Stranger to true Learning.*

After these Hints, it will be of Use to launch out farther, and enter into the History of this Tongue. The Ignorance of the Monkish Ages was chiefly owing to their want of knowing the Greek, *the great Channel of Letters. There are, as in others, some Points in it that have employ'd the Criticks in a particular Manner, as the supposed Agreement of it with the* Punic

or

or Phoenician, *the Causes, Number, and Propriety of the Dialects, the Pronunciation, and the Antiquity and Reason of the Accents and Punctation. The Hypothesis of some is surprizing* (*as of* Rudbeckius *in* Atlantic, c. 32, *and* 38, &c.) *that the* Greeks *did not receive their Letters from* Cadmus *and* Phœnicia, *but from the* Runae *of the Old* Goths; *because they are, most of them, no more than the* Runic *Characters inverted; and those which the* Phenicians *had, more in Number than the* Runae, *came from the* Hebrews, *or* Chaldèans; *or were contriv'd by themselves. This is left to the Curious.* Dü Freſne *in* Gloſſar. *has been large upon the Corruption of this* Tongue; *and thinks it is due to the mingling of the* Greeks *with other Nations, which left many Idioms of each* Tongue *in it.* Salmaſius *is of Opinion, that it was corrupted by the* Romans, *during their Empire in* Greece; *and it is a Complaint of* Julian, *a great Lover of the* Attic *Elegance*, Ep. 55. *that a Mixture of Foreign Words from other Countries made the* Greek *barbarous. And ſome Fathers, as* Euſeb. Athanaſ. Baſil *the Great, both* Gregories, Chryſoſt. &c. *give a Warning to the Reader, not to be offended with their barbarous Uſe of ſome Words; which is therefore leſs to be wondred at in the* Byzantine *Writers, and the Books of the* Βασιλικά, *when it was ſo debauch'd by the* Turks, &c. *that, as* Symeon Cabaſilaas *tells us, there were* 70 *Dialects of it. And* Symeon Zygomalas *admires, that* Athens, *the Seat of Learning formerly, was more deprav'd in the Common Speech than other Places. Many Writers have ſpoke of the Conformity of the* German *to it; which makes, ſay they, for the Honour and Antiquity of that Tongue; that they are alike in a Number of Words and Phraſes; and that the* German, *in a good meaſure, is only the* Greek *curtail'd, and fill'd up with more Conſonants; that this proceeded from ſome* Greek *Colonies in* Germany; *a Proof of*

which are ſome Greek *Inſcriptions upon Tombs on the Confines of* Germany, *extant in the Time of* Tacitus. *See* Bernegett. Queſt. in Tac. de M. Ger. Trithem. Polygr. *l.* 5. Hen. Steph. de L. Gr. conform cum Gall. Peiſker. de Gr. & Ger. L. Analog. *&c. For an Account of thoſe who reſtor'd the Knowledge of this Tongue in* Germany, *See* Chytræus Chron. *L.* 3.

As all Things, even States and Kingdoms, are liable to certain Revolutions in Riſe and Decay; ſo this Tongue has had its Periods. While Greece *obey'd the Laws of* Solon *and* Lycurgus, *the Tongue and the Nation flouriſh'd; but when, upon the Death of* Epaminondas, *after the Struggles of* Athens *and* Sparta *for the Sovereign Power of* Greece, Philip *of* Macedon *improv'd their Civil Jars, to enſlave the whole Country; and at laſt, on the Conqueſt of* Perſeus, *the laſt* Macedonian *Prince, by* L. Æm. Paulus, *it was reduc'd by the* Romans, *and decreed, that the Prætors of all the new Conqueſts ſhould proceed only in* Latin; *then by theſe ſeveral Steps, this Language decay'd in Purity. And this was increas'd further by the Mixture of other Nations, on the Decline of that Empire; and the Fall of the Tongue and the Country together, compleated at laſt by the* Turks *under* Mohammed II.

The Word Γραικὸς *is not found in* Greek *Authors.* Vid. Jac. Palmer. Græc. Ant. Deſcr. 1. 2. Γραικὸς *is not in* Homer; *it is in* Ariſtot. Meteor. 1. 14. *In the* Arundel Marbles, Lin. 2. *and the* Caſſandra *of* Lycophron. *The Origin of it is doubted. See* Plin. Nat. Hiſt. 4. 7. *But this Name remain'd in* Italy, *when it was thrown out of* Greece *it ſelf, by the Deſcendants of* Hellen. *This appears in the* Roman *Authors. The* Latins *ſoften'd* Græcus *to* Grajus. *For this* Hellen, *who gave Name to* Greece, Ἕλλας. *See* Thucyd. 1. Strabo. 8. Pauſan. in Lacon. Conſt. Porph. 2. de Them. 5 Them. *And the Author of the Shorter* Scholia *to* Iliad *α. v.* 2. *and* Strab. 9.

Ἕλλας

ἑλλὰς *and* ἀχαΐα *were us'd in the ſame Senſe, ſometimes for a part, and ſometimes for all* Greece. Hom. Il. ν. Pind. Nem. 7. Polyb. 2. Pauſan in Achaic. Gothof. Or. 3. de Achaic. Plin. Sec. *l.* 8. *Ep.* 24. *So* Pelaſgia, Apollod. 2. Pauſan. in Arcad. Tertull. de Poll. Javan *was the Father of the* Greeks, *ſays* Joſephus. *The* LXXII. *turn* Javan ἑλλάδα, *and* Javanim, ἕλλωες. *See alſo* Daniel. 8. 21. *Hence the* Ἰαονες *of* Hom. Il. λ. 685.

'*Tis partly agreed, that the* Greek *Letters came at firſt from* Cadmus *of* Phœnicia, *a Trading Nation; and he was of the* Cadmonean *Race there, or the* Hivites. *See* Herod. Terpſ. *where he ſpeaks of the* φοινικήϊα *and* καδμήϊα γράμματα. *See alſo* Crit. in Athenæus. 1. 22. and Laertius in Zen. Plut. Symp. 9. Probl. 3. *and amorg the* Latins, Lucan. 3. Tac. 2. 14. Mela. 1. 12. Curt. 4. 4. Plin. N. H. 5. 12. *and* 7. 66. Palamedes *and* Epicharmus *added* ϑ, ξ, φ, χ; *and* Simonid. *the* Melian ζ, ν, ψ, ω. *See thoſe old Verſes in* Crinitus, *the Scholar of* Politian. *l.* 17. de Hon. diſc. *c.* 1. *and in* Corn. Agr. de Van. Sc. 2. *and* Lill. Gyr. dial. 1. de Hiſt. Poet. *and* Voſſ. Ar. Gram. 1. 9. *The Serpents Teeth in the Story of* Cadmus, *have a Relation to the Number of his Letters,* &c. *See* Eraſ. de recta pron. Lat. *and* Gr. Bochart. Chan. 1. 19. *The* Phœnicians *were call'd in* Spain *and* Afric, Pœni, quaſi Phœni, *and diſſeated by the* Iſraelites, *ſpread themſelves into other Countries. See* Lept. in Jugurth. *c.* 78. *and* Hornius de Orig. Gent. Amer. *l.* 2. *c.* 3. *and* 4.

But the Greeks *had Letters before* Cadmus. *For we are told by* Euſtathius, *Il. ε. v.* 841. *and* Plin. 7. 56. *That the* Pelaſgi *preſerv'd the Uſe of Letters, and brought them to* Latium. *So that what was written before the Deluge of* Deucalion, *is due to them. So* Diod. *l.* 5. *tells us, that the Deſtruction made by*

that Flood, gave room to the Egyptians *to claim the Invention of Aſtrology to themſelves, and* Cadmus *the Introduction of Letters to* Greece ; *and that the old* Pelaſgian *Letters were only ſupplanted in Uſe by the* Cadmean. *So that* Joſephus *is miſtaken, when he affirms the* Greeks *had no Letters before* Homer, L. 1. cont. App. *And to this* Tully *agrees, in* Brut. Euſeb. Prep. Ev. 10. 11. Homer *himſelf*, Il. γ. 170. *Another Proof is, the Inſcriptions in the* Grecian *Temples, older than the* Trojan *War*. Herod. Terpſ. Bochart. Chan. 1. 20. *The* Greek *Oracles (which ſome, with their Letters, derive from the* Northern *Nations.) The Oracles of the* Sybils, *in the moſt antient Times of* Greece ; *tho' the Name of* Sybil *was after given to other Women of a like Character with the old* Grecian Sybils. *The Schools of the ancient* Greek *Proplets, and Interpreters of Oracles ; as, the two* Linus's, Orpheus, Muſæus ; *and many others eminent for Knowledge, as,* Chiron, Phemius *of* Smyrna, *the Maſter of* Homer, Heſiod, *from whom probably the* Æſopic Fables *took their Original, ſays* Quintil. 5. 2. *and a Number of others. Next to* Homer, Lycurgus, *the Lawgiver of the* Spartans, *flouriſh'd ; who brought the Poetry of* Homer *from* Ionia, *where he travell'd into* Greece ; *which was afterwards collected into the* Iliad *and* Odyſſea, *by* Piſiſtratus. Heracl. περὶ πολ. Plut. in Lyc. Ælian. V. H. 13, 14. *Then flouriſh'd* Draco, *and* Epimenides, *who gave Riſe to that kind of Altars to the unknown God*, Act. xvii. 23. *See* Apul. Flor. 2. Laert. in Epim. *a Verſe of whoſe is cited by St.* Paul, Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται, &c. *as alſo that* Hemiſtich *of* Aratus, *Act.* xvii. 28. *See* Clem. Al. Str. 1. *and a* Senarian Iambic *of* Menander. 1 Cor. 15. 33. φθείρουσιν ἤθη, &c. *Then flouriſh'd the Seven Wiſe Men.* Pauſan. in Phœ. Plato in Protag. Lactant. 4. 1. Euſeb. Pr. Ev. 10. 4. Clem. Al. Str. 1. Plat. Apol. Socr.

Soc. Aristot. ad Nicom. 6. 7. Athen. Deipn. 14. 8. Tully de Orat. 3. *and* Laert. in Prooem.. Cic. de Divin. 1. Laert. in Thal. Apul. Flor. 4. Muret. Var. Lec. 12. 12. Solon *was among these next to* Thales: *He did* ῥαψωδεῖν *put together the dispers'd Poems of* Homer. Ælian. V. H. 13. 14. Laert. in Sol. *i. e. as some say, divide the* Iliad *and* Odyssee *as they now stand. See* Aristot. de Poet. 24. Plut. in Hom.. Eust. in Il. α. Wower. de Polym. 18.

Plato in Hippar. *and* Ælian, V. H. 8. 2. *say*, Hipparchus, *Son of* Pisistratus, *first brought them to* Athens: *This was, probably, to order the publick Singing of them at Festivals. See* Scheffer *in* Æl. *and* Leo Allat. de Pat. Hom. 5. *and* Schol. in Pind. Nem. 2. Athen. Deip. 14. 8. Macrob. Sat. 5. 14. *and* Al. Scotus de Syll. Quant. Hesiod calls himself *and* Homer ῥάψαντες ἀοιδὼι: *Hence all Poets were styl'd* ῥαψῳδοὶ, *as Composers of Verses fit to be sung. After, They were call'd so, who collected the Poems of* Homer, *by way of Excellency. See* Scal. Poet. 1. 41. *They who sung the* Iliad, *appear'd with Red Staves; the* Odyssee, *with Yellow, hence call'd* ῥαβδοῦχοι,--- ῥαβδοὶ,--- ῥαβδοὶ; *which is, in our Phrase, Men singing a Staff of* Homer.

Next to these we may place in Time among the Greeks, Lyric *Poets, the Poetesses, the Comedians, Tragedians. Then* Pythagoras *and his Followers (who, by the way, did not fetch his Philosophy from the* Jews, *but from* Egypt. Heurn. Ant. Barb. Phil. 1. Macr. Sat. 1. 15. Proc. Gaz. Reg. 3. 17. Jos. con. Ap. 1. Cun. de rep. Heb. 1. 4. Lact. de Ver. Sap. 4. 2. Jos. Ant. Jud. 12. 2. Casaub. Exer. ad Annal. Baron. 2. An. 1. Num. 59. Buxt. Syn. 30. Hotting. Thes. Phil. 1. *c.* 3. S. 3. Q. 12. Joh. 18. 28. Marsham. Chron. ad Sec. 9. *contrary to* Orig. Con. Cel. 1. *and* Cl. Al. St. 1. *and others.) The*

Greek

Greek *Philoſophers, who were after the Time of the* Jewiſh *Prophets, and chiefly ow'd their Knowledge, as the* Jews *themſelves did, to the* Egyptians; *for* Pythagoras *began to be eminent after the* Jewiſh *Captivity; the Seven wiſe Men in the Time of* Cyrus; *and* Moſes *was more ancient than all the eminent Men of* Greece, *in the Time of* Cerops, *firſt King of* Athens: *Some think* Inachus *Contemporary with* Moſes; *as* Polemo de Reb. Grec. 1. Apion. con. Jud. Ptol. Mend. in Reb. Egyp. Hellanicus, *and* Philoch. in Æth. *&c. ſo* Juſt. Mart. ad gentes. Tatian adv. Gre. Cle. Al. St. 1. *But* Euſeb. *has prov'd the contrary. See on this Head.* Euſ. Pr. Ev. 10. 4. 9. Aug. Civ. Dei 18. 37. Per. de Ant. Phil. 4. 4. Plat. in Tim. Joſ. 2. con. Ap.

Next we may reckon Socrates, *after the War with* Xerxes, *at firſt a Painter,* Ger. Voſſ. de Graph. 46.

He was the firſt true Philoſopher in Greece; *but he ſeparated alſo firſt the true Knowledge of Things from the Art of ſpeaking gracefully in his Diſputations, whereas Philoſophy and Rhetorick before were join'd.* Cic. de Or. 3. Laert. de Soc. Cic. Tuſc. 5. Plat. Apol. Soc. Themiſt. Or. Sec. *&c. Before him, were* 3 *Sects of Philoſophers in* Greece, *the* Ionic, Italick, *and* Eleatick; *and from the School of* Socrates *ſprung three more, the* Academic, Stoic, *and* Peripatetic. *Two Cauſes which chiefly darken the Writings of* Ariſtotle *are, the Fables of the Poets, and the Symbols of the* Pythagoreans, *which crept into the* Greek *Philoſophy. Add to theſe next, the* Epicurean, *founded by* Leucippus, *who taught* Democritus, *the Maſter of* Epicurus.

With the Philoſophers of Greece *we may join the Hiſtorians; among whom the oldeſt extant (for the Writings of many before him are loſt) is* Herodotus, *in the Time of* Darius, *Son of* Hyſtaſpes, Xerxes, *and* Artaxerxes Longim. Voſs. de Hiſt. Gr. 1. 1.

and

and 2. Thucydides, *Thirteen Years later than* Herodotus, Gell. 15. 23. *and* Xenophon, *some time after, are the most considerable.*

To these we must join the Orators, Ten of whom, the Principal, flourish'd in one Age. Demosthenes, *of* Scythian *Parentage by the Mother's Side,* Liban. in Æschin. *and* Isocrates, *a Master of a Rhetorical School in his own House, are the most distinguished. After these, the* Grecian *Eloquence became more soft and effeminate; and* Dem. Phalereus, *who was of this Character in Style, is the last that can fairly be thought an* Athenian *Orator.* Cic. de Clar. Or.

Next to these flourish'd the Seven Poets, favour'd and caress'd by Ptol. Philadelphus, Tzet. in Lyc. *These were,* Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius Rhodius *Scholar to* Callimachus, Philicus, *and* Homer *the Tragedian. The Scholiast of* Theocr. *tells us, that his Pastorals took their Rise from the Hymns sung to* Diana *by the Swains of* Syracuse, *for quelling a Sedition among them. There was another* Theocritus, *a Philosopher of* Chios. Macr. Sat. 7. 3. *The Cause why these great Men appear'd together, and so in the like Cases, was some happy Circumstances in the Times, and a generous Spirit of Emulation.* Bœcler. de El. Vir. liv.

Now as to the Extent of this Tongue: God was pleas'd to make use of it, as an Instrument to spread the Knowledge of his Will among the Heathens. Upon this Foundation it was, that the Inscription of Pilate *upon the Cross was in* Greek, *as well as* Hebrew *and* Latin. *As to the* Hebrew, *it was the first, and had been there the most familiar. And in* Latin, *the Answers and Decrees of the* Roman *Governors were made, in the Conquer'd Provinces. Hence the* Foren-sic *and military Words in the* Greek *of the New Testamen. Nay, it was dangerous to be ignorant of* Latin. Sust. in Claud. *informs us, that the Head of a* Grecian

cian *Province was degraded from his Office, and his Freedom of* Rome, *for his Ignorance of it.*

It was therefore the Care of Providence, that the Divine Will ſhould be ſpread through the World by this Tongue, among other Means; and this, in one way, by Colonies in all Quarters. The oldeſt was that of Iolaus, *with* Athenians, *in* Sardinia. Pauſan. in Ach. *The moſt famous were thoſe of the* Doricks, Æolicks, Ionicks, *in* Aſia. Herod. 1. Strab. 14. & 8, & 13. Vell. 1. 4. Æl. V. H. 8. 5. Tert. Pall. 2. *The next in* Italy, *ſo numerous, that it was call'd,* Græcia Major. Plaut. Menæch. Jo. Scal. ad Feſt. de ver. Siq. If. Caſ. ad Strab. Geog. 6. *Here theſe Colonies founded many Cities.* Vell. 1. 4. Euſt. ad Dion. v. 426. Val. Max. 6. 5. Gell. 15, 16. Solin. 8. Dion. Halic. 1. Thuc. 1. Cic. in Ver. 4. Plin. 5. 29. Herod. 1. 4. Juſt. 13. 7. Pind. Pyth. 4. Sal. B. Jug. 19.

Then the Greek *was more diffus'd by the Conqueſts of* Alexander, *who was Five Years the Scholar of* Ariſtotle. Arrian. Exp. A. 4. Juſt. 12. *Hence the Chriſtian Religion was taught and defended, in that Tongue, in* Aſia, Egypt, *&c.* Ub. Em. Græ. Vet. 6.

The firſt that profeſs'd the Study of it publickly in Rome, *were* Livius *and* Ennius. Suet. Ill. Gr. 1. Scipio Afric. *the great Friend of the latter, was accus'd when Proconſul in* Sicily, *for his conſtant Uſe of the* Greek *Habit, as their manner was, in his Application to that Learning.* Liv. 29. 19. Salm. ad Tert. Pall. 3. Caſ. ad Bar. 9. 2. *Then the Hiſtorians,* Q. Fabius, *and* L. Cincius, *wrote the old* Roman *Hiſtory in this Tongue; and ſo did others. For the* Latin *then was confin'd to its own Bounds, and thoſe very narrow.* Cic. pro Arch. Dio. Hal. 1. 6. Voſ. Hiſt. Let. 1. 3, 4. *The* Romans *alſo tranſlated much of the* Greek *into* Latin; *as* Ennius *did* Euhemerus. Lact. 1, 2. Tully *turn'd* Plato *and*

Xeno

Xenophon. *See* Quintil. 10. 5. M. Cato, *the Cenſor, who oppos'd the* Greek *Learning at* Rome, *and would not admit the* Greek *into the City, yet in his old Age was a paſſionate Admirer of it, ſo far that he wore the Habit of the* Cynicks. Salm. ad Ter. Pall. 3. Auguſtus *commanded the* Romans *to uſe the* Greek, *and the* Greeks *the* Roman *Dreſs, to promote their Letters.* Claudius *follow'd his Steps, ſpoke often the Verſes of* Homer *in Court, and wrote* Greek *Hiſtories.* Suet. in Aug. & Cl. *And before them, the* Roman *Boys were inſtructed in the* Greek, *as more anciently in the* Etrurian. Liv. 9. 36. Quintil. 1. 1. *thinks the* Greek *ſhould be learn'd before the* Latin. *At length this Tongue prevail'd univerſally.* Juv. 6. *So that the curious* Roman *Poets call'd the Teachers of it,* Graeculi: *And it began then chiefly to flouriſh, when* L. Sulla *reduc'd* Athens, *and* L. Mummius Corinth. *Then their Writings, as thoſe of* Plato, Ariſtotle, &c. *were brought into* Italy. *And indeed the* Greek *and* Latin *Tongues anciently were much the ſame. The* Latin *Letters had the ſame Shape as the moſt ancient* Greek. Tac. 11. 14. *A Proof of which is that* Delphic *Inſcription in* Pliny, *written in* Ionic *Letters.* Pl. 7. 58.

ΝΑΥCΙΚΡΑΤΕΣ. ΤΙCΑΜΕΝΟΥ. ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟC. ΚΟΡΑΙ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΘΕΝΑΙ. ΑΝΕΘΕΚΕΝ.

Voſſ. Ar. Gr. 1. 11. Paul. Mer. Coſm. 2. 4. 18. *For the Capital Letters now us'd, as in Columns and Coins, are* Ionic. *The ſmall Letters are not ſo old, and were contriv'd for Diſpatch of writing. See* Valeſ. in Not. Mauſſ. ad Harp. in *ἀδικῆ γεάμματα: And* Schot. de Lit. Gr.

In old Gaul *likewiſe the* Greek *obtain'd much, eſpecially at* Marſeilles, *commended by* Tully, ped

Flac, Cæſ. B. Gal. 6. Strab. 4. *Hence ariſe the* Græciſms *in the* French. *See* Tac. *and the other Hiſtorians.* Philoſ. de Vit. Sophiſt. 1. Lucian. Herc. Gall. Lazius de Miſ. Gent. 2. Pauſ. in Phoc. 10. Liv. 38. 16. Arrian. Ep. Al. 1.

The Epiſtle of Paul *to the* Galatians, *was to thoſe* Κελτοὶ. *or* —τοὶ, *or* Γάλα), *who deſcended from the* Galli, *or* Gallo-græci, *that ſeparated from their Captain* Brennus, *and planted themſelves in* Æolis, *and on the* Ionian *Sea.*

So the Old Britons, *by their Commerce with the* Gauls, *and their* Druids, *knew the* Greek: *Whence* Eraſmus *ſays the* Welſh *is mix'd with it.* Adag. ϝόδιοι τῷ ϑυείαν; *either becauſe many* Greeks *in War,* &c. *refug'd in* Britain, *as* Smith *is of Opinion*; *or the* Britons, *leaving their ancient Seats in* Europæan Scythia, *as* Mer. Caſaub. *thinks, took a Tincture of the* Greek *Tongue, by their Intercourſe with the* Greeks. *See* Burt.

It is thought the Germans *had the* Greek *formerly from the* Gauliſh *Prieſts, the* Druids; *who were driven out of* Gaul *by* Tiberius, *and are imagin'd to have fled to* Germany. *See other Reaſons, why the* German *is akin to the* Greek, *in* Lazius de Mi. Gen. 2.

Nor were the Moſcovites *of old Strangers to it: Their Tongue has many* Greek *Words, and their Alphabet has* ω, ϰ, η, *and* B, X, E, T. *a leſſer* λ, *a wider* Δ; α, ε, γ *inverted,* &c. Anq. Rocha. de Moſc. Ling. *They are thought to have receiv'd the Faith from St.* Andrew, *who paſs'd from* Greece, *through the* Euxine, *to the Mouth of the* Boriſthenes, *and ſo, as it is ſaid, to* Kiow, *then the Metropolis of* Ruſſia: *And this Faith was reſtor'd there, according to the* Greek *Church, by* Conſt. Mag. *under* Olha *and* Volodimir. *Hence they believe the Holy Ghoſt proceeds only from the Father; and uſe leaven'd Bread in the*

Sacra-

Sacrament, like the Greeks. *See* Joan. Fab. *and* Al. Guag. de Rel. Mof.

So likewiſe in the Jewiſh *Writings ſome* Greek *Words occur, as* Sanedrim *from* συνέδριον, Manphul. *or* Mamphula, *from* μονοπώλης. Joſ. Scal. ad Feſt. *which he doubts not came alſo in to the* Syriac *from the* Greek: Pſantherim, Dan. 3. *for* ψαλτήριον.

In the Chronicles, *he ſaid he found* Rapſod *from* ῥαψῳδεῖν. *So the* Syriac Rehetara *from* ῥητορικὴ, &c. Dav. Co. de Lara, de Con. Voc. Rab. cum Gr. Philo *and* Joſephus *were both, under* Veſpaſian *and* Titus, *great Maſters of this Tongue: The former copy'd after* Plato; *and the latter had a Statue at* Rome *erected in Honour of him; tho' he owns,* Ant. Jud. 20. 9. *that he could not well pronounce the* Greek; (*yet* Selden. de Syn. 2. 9. *explains that Place otherwiſe;*) *which was the Caſe likewiſe of* Charles the Great, *Founder of the* German *Empire.* Eginhard. in Vit. Car. Mag.

In After-Times, many Greek *Words came to be mix'd with the* Hebrew. Nehemias, *&c. after the Captivity, promoted the pure* Hebrew; *but afterwards it decay'd, on the Wars that aroſe upon the Death of* Alexander the Great. *While the* Seleucidal *reign'd, the* Greek *prevail'd much in* Judæa: *And the common People did not ſpeak the* Syriac, *but a middle Tongue between that and the* Hebrew, *call'd that of* Jeruſalem. *The* Jews *brought many proper Names from the* Greek *into their Tongue; as* Hircanus, Alcimus, Alexander, *&c.* Mayer. Phil. Sac. 1. 6. Gorion. 2. 6. *They likewiſe took ſome* Grecian *Cuſtoms.* Matt. 9. 23. Geier. de Heb. Luc. 5. 16. Feith. Ant. Horn. 1. 13. *I have hinted, that ſome think the* Goths *themſelves gave Original to the* Greek *Letters. Several Inſcriptions on Tombs,* &c. *have been brought to countenance that Notion. The* Gothic *Letters were increas'd and improv'd by* Ulphilas, *a Biſhop*

of that Nation, who turn'd the New Teſtament into their Tongue. Many Words have been alledg'd to prove the Conformity of the Greek *to the* Gothic, *as* mana, μὴν; klang, κλαγγή, &c. *Obſerve,* Plat. in Cratyl. *throws out the word* πῦρ, *as falſe* Greek; *and* fur *is the* Gothic *for it. 'Tis certain, the* Goths *often went into* Greece *for Habitation, before the Fall of the Empire. Hence the* Runic *Epitaphs on thoſe that died in* Greece, *ſtill in Being: And a Law to diſinherit thoſe that remov'd thither.* Stiernhielm. Diſſ. Anti. Cl. 1. Scheff. Upſ. Ant. Loccen. Ant. Suec. 2. 8.

Not only the Colonies and the Commerce of Greece, *but their Schools advanc'd, and ſent abroad the Knowledge of their Tongue. That of* Athens, Vell. 1. 8. Iſoc. Pan. Lact. 3. 18. Cic. in Brut. Nepos in Attic. Laert. in Anacharſi. Juſtin. 17. 3. *which was ſo very nice and exact in all things, and eſpecially the Pronunciation of the* Greek, *that* Demoſthenes *made uſe of that Delicacy in his beſt* Oration, *to prove* Æſchines *was corrupted by* Alexander, *and to raiſe a Cry among the People to ſecond him; for what the* Atticks *ſpoke* ωὖτὸς, *he ſpoke* μὖτὸν, *purely to put them upon repeating that Word, to baffle his Adverſary. For to miſpronounce was enough to create a loud Cry among that People. See* Plut. in Dem. *and* Ulpian ad Dem. pro Ctef.

This brings us to their Accents, which were not written anciently, as the MSS. prove; but were carefully pronounc'd. Ariſtot. Elench. 3. *In Wills, and the like Matters of Law, perhaps ſome few Accents might be mark'd; where the ſame Word differ'd in Accent, or the like, to prevent a* Diſpute. *See* Voſſ. Art. Gram. 2. 8. *The Accents, it is likely, were firſt mark'd, when the* Greek *Learning began to be admir'd in* Italy.

See Val. Max. 8. 7. Cic. de Or. 3. Guil. Bail. de Acc. Gr. If. Voſſ. de Poem. Cant. *and* Hennin. ἀγλωσ. ὀξυδ'.

The next School to the Athenian, *was that of* Rhodes; *thoſe of* Sparta, Corinth, Crete; *and that of* Alexandria. Quintil. 12. 10. Aug. Pol. Præf. in Quin. Taubin. Diſſ. de Lin. Lat. Amm. Mar. 22. Strab. 17. *The laſt produc'd* Clem. Alexandrinus, Origen, Athanaſius, Gregory Nazianzen, Cyril, &c. *as* Baſil the Great, Chryſoſtom, *&c. were educated in that of* Athens. *See* Herodot. 2. Zach. Schol. Dial. de Op. M. Lipſ. Synt. de Bib. 2. Caſp. Bar. Not. ad Zach. Sch. Suet. in Tib. 42. *and in* Claud. Xiph. in Carac. Caſ. ex. 1. ad Bar. app. Ant. Hulſ. Vind. Heb. 6. Socr. Hiſt. Eccl. 1. 8. Joan. Ger. Patr. in Athan.

Hence the LXXII. *drew their Knowledge of the* Greek; *who were employ'd by* Ptolomy Philad. *King of* Egypt, *and Founder of the famous* Alexandrian *Library, in the Verſion of the Old Teſtament, by the Advice of* Demetrius Phalereus: *Tho' this is denied by* Wower. Synt. de Gr. *and* L. Int. Bib. 3. *from* Laert. 5. *Againſt him, ſee* Euſeb. Præp. Ev. 13. 12. Prol. Midd. in Ariſt. Proleg. Polyg. Walt. 9. *Many of the Ancients thought it Divine.* Hotting. Theſ. Phil. 1. 3. 3. 9. *But this was owing to the* Helleniſt Jews, *who magnified it, in Oppoſition to thoſe of* Jeruſalem, *that abhorr'd it.* Ariſtæas *was one of thoſe* Helleniſts. *See* Wower. Hulſ. Hottinger. *This was a providential Tranſlation, deſign'd to open the way to, and ſpread the Faith of, the Meſſiah.*

The Academy of Tarſus *in* Cilicia *was likewiſe famous. Hence the Tutor of* Auguſtus *came,* Athenodorus. Lucian. μακρόβ. *and* St. Paul. *See* Scal. El. Trih. Nic. Serr. 10. Sam. Pet. Obſ. 3. 2.

What

What further propagated the Greek *Learning, was the Tranſlation of the* Imperial *Seat by* Conſtantine, *to* Byzantium *in* Thrace, *now* Conſtantinople, *by whom Natives of* Greece *were ſet over the Provinces. Hence all the* Eaſt *us'd the* Greek *Tongue.* Brerew. Scrut. Ling. 1. ex Hieron.

Thus the Greek *Tongue aroſe and prevail'd. Let us now conſider how it declin'd. In the Seventh Century, under* Heraclius, *the* Saracens *from* Arabia *broke in upon* Greece, *as the* Goths *did before, under* Gallienus, Eutrop. 9. 6. *This corrupted this Tongue; as hath been the Fate of others. For the* Hebrew *was corrupted by the* Chaldee, *which had three Dialects:* 1. *The* Babylonian, *that of* Daniel, Ezra, *and* Jeremy. *See* Jer. 10. 10. 2. *The* Antiochene, *call'd the* Syriac, *by way of Eminency.* 3. *The* Targumical, *or* Jewiſh, *the Common Tongue of the* Jews, *when they return'd from* Babylon, *and of Chriſt and his Apoſtles.* Bever. de Ling. Or. Sciop. de Ling. H. *&c. So has the* Latin *been vitiated.* Pol. 3. 22. Varro 6. Quint. 1. 5. *Hence the* Latin *is divided into,* 1. *The Antient, ſpoken at firſt under* Janus *and* Saturn. 2. *The* Latin, *in* Latium, *under the* Tuſcan *Kings.* 3. *The* Roman, *during the Republick, after the Expulſion of the Kings.* 4. *The Mixt, from ſeveral Nations, in the Empire.* Iſid. Hiſp. Or. 9. 1. *It was depravd moſt by the* Goths. Vall. El. L. L. Pr. in C. 3. *Hence the* Italian, French, *and* Spaniſh *were debauch'd likewiſe.* Lipſ. rec. Pr. L. L. 3. *And thus other Tongues have fallen into Corruption or Diſuſe.* Bod. Meth. Hiſt. 9. Henn. ἐλλ'ὸφ', 143.

Theſe Arabs *ſoon fell upon tranſlating the* Greeks *into* Arabic, *as* Plato, Ariſtotle, Galen, *&c. but very ill and obſcurely. Hence the* Greek *Words, with the* Arabic *Particle* Al *before them (as it is thought)* Almageſte, ἡ μεγίστη, Alchymia, ἡ χυμεία, Alembic, ἄμβιξ, Almanach, ἀλμανάχα ὁ μανακὸς, Manacus in Vitruv.

Vitruv. *rather* Al mon aghd *in the* Saxon, *to heed, or obſerve all Months*, &c. *Even now the* Chaldeans *and* Egyptians *have nothing which they have not borrow'd from the* Greeks; *for* Greece *has furniſh'd them both with Maſters and Writings.* Hotting. Sp. ph. Hiſ. 5. Hor. Hiſ. ph. 5. 10. Heur. St. Med. Dioſcor. 5. 64. Joſ. Scal. in Proper. 3. 20. *and in* Cul. Virg. Scal. prol. ad Manil. Salm. an. Clim. *and* Ant. Aſtro. Gale ad Jambl. de Myſ. eg. 8. 4. Hicke's *three Grammars* ad fin.

Still the Study of Greek *remain'd in ſome Places of* Thrace *and* Macedonia, *till the Reduction of* Conſtantinople. *Then the Ignorance of it was ſo great, that* Franc. Accurſius, *a Civilian, when he came to any Verſes of* Homer *in* Juſtinian, *us'd to ſay,* Graicum eſt, non poteſt legi. *It was almoſt Hereſy to know either* Greek *or* Hebrew: *And it is a pleaſant Story of a Monk preaching, that two new Tongues appear'd in ſome Places, the Cauſes of all Hereſies, call'd* Greek *and* Hebrew; *and that two poiſonous Books, term'd the* Old and New Teſtament, *were in ſome hands in theſe Tongues. Beloved, beware of them, they are full of Danger, and will only make you* Jews *and Hereticks.* Claud. Eſpen. Conr. Hereſb. Laud. Gr. Lit. Dieter. Gr. Exul. Conſtantinople *was taken about the Year of the World* 6961, *of Chriſt,* 1453, *under* Conſtant. Paleologus. Cruſ. Turc. 7. Chytr. Or. de Stat. Eccl. in Gr. Scal. Catal. Vet. Poet. 1. 4. in Lab.

This occaſion'd the Flight of many Great Men from Greece *into* Italy, &c. *as,* Emmanuel Chryſoloras, *the Kinſman of* Franc. Philelphus. *He taught at* Florence, Venice, *&c. and* Leon. Aretine, Philelphus, Guarius, *and* Poggius, *&c. were his Scholars. 'Tis ſaid, that he diſputed with one* Timotheus *about a* Greek *Syllable, on this Condition; that the Conquer'd Perſon ſhould loſe his Beard: The Victory and the*

Prize

Prize fell to Chryſoloras, *who carried the Beard in Triumph about the Town upon a Pole (ſays a certain Profeſſor of* Leipſick.) *To him ſucceeded* Beſſarion, *a Cardinal, one of the Council of* Florence, *a Great Patron, and Maſter of this Learning.* George *of* Trebizond, *born in* Crete, *liv'd then: He was a violent* Peripatetic, *and a great Enemy to* Plato. *He reſided at* Rome, *where he turn'd ſeveral* Greek *Works into* Latin.

After him was Theodore Gaza, *a* Theſſalonian: *He tranſlated into* Latin *the Hiſtory of* Ariſtotle de Animal. *and* Theophr. de Plant.; *into* Greek, Tully de Sen. *Next was* Joan. Argyropylus, *of* Byzantium, *Tutor to the* Medicean *Family at* Florence; *and* Demetrius Chalcondylas, *the Reſtorer of the* Florentine *Schools after him. Then* Marcus Muſurus, *of* Crete, *a Grammarian and Poet at* Padua; *and* Johan. Laſcaris, *of Noble Birth, and great Learning, who was ſent by the Duke of* Tuſcany *twice to* Conſtantinople *for* Greek *Books. With theſe liv'd* Michael Apoſtolius; *and* Maximus Planudes, *who was thought the* Greek *Tranſlator of* Cæſ. de Bell. Gall. *To theſe we may add, Pope* Nicholas V. *who dealt with the Merchants to fetch him over Books from* Greece. *Under this Pope,* Quintilian *was found by* Poggius, *and* M. C. Apicius, *and* Pomp. Porphyrio *upon* Horace Enochus Aſculanus. *Five only of the* Greek *Refugees wrote* Grammars, Planudes, Gaza, Laſcaris, Moſchopulus, *and* Chryſoloras; Paul. Jov. El. doct. Vives. de Rat. St. Pant. Tilet. Præt. ad Apoſt. Byz. Voſſ. Sc. Math. 2. 50. Platiria. Tho. Mor. Apol. Pic. Mor. Er. ad M. Dorp.

Thus after an Interval of 700 Years, the Greek *Learning was reſtor'd in* Italy, *and ſoon after in* France *and* Germany. Gregory *of* Tifernum *(now* Citta di Caſtello) *from the School of* Chryſoloras, *firſt*

firſt profeſs'd the Greek *at* Paris. *Then* Hermonymus Spartiata, *a* Greek, *whoſe Hearers were* Joan. Capnio, *or* Reuchlin, *a* German; *and* Eraſmus *of* Roterdam, *whoſe Eloquence was preferr'd by* Longolius *to all the Riches of* France. Reuchlin *was much admir'd by* Eraſmus, Ep. ad Leo X. *and at* Rome *by* Joan. Argyropilus; *whither he was ſent Ambaſſador by the Elector Palatine; and where he explain'd* Thucydides, *and ſpoke in* Greek; *as* Apollonius *the Orator admir'd* Cicero *at* Rhodes, *for the ſame Reaſon.* Plut. in Cic. *The Univerſity of* Paris *had the greateſt hand in the Revival of this Learning, which is the very Soul of Polite Letters, and of Criticiſm; whither many Foreigners went to ſtudy from all Parts of* Europe, *and to take their Degrees; and* Olaus Laurentii, *Archbiſhop of* Upſal, *commend'd there a Batchelor.* Meſſen. Chron. Epiſc. Succ. Johannes *and* Olaus Petri, *after Biſhops of* Abo, *were Rectors there. And in* Germany, Melanchthon *was one of the chief Reſtorers of the* Greek *Literature.*

The chief Dialects of it, were the Attic *and the* Æolick; *for the* Ionic *aroſe from the* Attic, *and the* Doric *from the* Æolic. Cic. pr. Flac. Euſt. Il. *a.* de Aſt. Dial. *and* ad Dion. *Perieg.* 425. Pind. Ol. 7. *There were alſo many others, as the* Bœotic, Theſſalian, Chalcidian, Macedonian, Pamphilian, Argive, Laconic, Cyprian, Cretan, Sicilian, Syracuſan, Rhegean, Tarentine, *&c. And* Homer *ſays,* Odyſſ. τ. 174, *&c. that in* Crete *there were Ninety γλῶσσαι, or Dialects. See* Iſid. Hiſp. Orig. 9. 2. Al. Scot. Gr. Gram. Mich. Ne. Erot. Gr. *and others.*

Grammars of this Tongue were anciently written before Grammars of the Hebrew; *and tho' Time has ſunk them,* Suidas *has left an honourable Teſtimony of them. Among thoſe that are come to us, are* Apollonius *of* Alexandria. *and* Tryphon: *The former*

ſurnam'd Difficilis, *liv'd under* M. Aurelius, *almoſt* 1500 *Years ago*; *and* Herodian, *(the Hiſtorian, as ſome think) was his Son. The latter, it is believ'd, was the ſame with that* Tryphon, *that liv'd under* Auguſtus: *Beſides* Theodoſius, Dionyſius, Cheroboſcus, *and ſome others.*

Permit me to add ſome Hints to what has been deduc'd, and then I ſhall cloſe this Preface; tho' ſtill much more remains untouch'd, the Bulk of this Piece not allowing a further Enlargement. As the Greeks *travell'd into* Egypt *for Learning, ſo did the* Romans *into* Greece; *whither they ſent their Sons to* Athens, &c. *for Education, long after the Ruin of their Republick.*

The Principal of their Writers, are their Poets, Philoſophers, Orators, and Hiſtorians: To which may be join'd the Fathers and Eccleſiaſtical Authors; eſpecially Chryſoſtom, *who is admir'd juſtly for his Eaſe, Purity, and Eloquence*; Baſil, *who is cloſer in Style, and in the Judgment of* Budæus, *is not inferior in Purity to the Ancient* Greeks; *and* Gregory Naz. *who is more ſtudied, but however very elegant, pure, and Rhetorical; and here it muſt be own'd, to the Honour of the Holy Order, that the Advancement of this, and all other Learning, in all Ages, has all along been, and ſtill is, chiefly in the Hands and Works of Prieſts and Clergymen.*

For their Poets, Homer *is the Leader, and ſtill perhaps the beſt of Poets; tho'* Scaliger *prefers* Virgil *to him, for his Correctneſs.* Ariſtophanes *is admirable for that* Attic *Politeneſs, and thoſe ingenious Turns, which* Quintilian *owns to be the Talent of the* Greeks, *beyond the* Latins. *But his Indecencies are to be guarded againſt.* Euripides *is very ſententious; ſo that* Tully *ſaid, all his Verſes were Rules and Maxims.*

For

For their Philoſophers, we find in Plato *the Excellency of Reaſon ſet off with all the Beauty of* Language. *For the Orators, the Eloquence of* Demoſthenes *is marvelous; only our want of knowing well the Forms of the* Athenian *Bar, makes him more obſcure, and leſs agreeable.*

Iſocrates, *eſpecially in his firſt Diſcourſes, is very moral, eaſy, and numerous. The reſt of theſe Claſſicks we omit, and their Naturaliſts,* &c.

Lucian *has Wit, Force, and Elegance; but is very dangerous in many Places to a Man, as well as a Chriſtian; and in general, carries the Jeſt too far; and has too much Ridicule, even to Buffoonry. For their Hiſtorians, the moſt remarkable are,* Polianus, Ælian, Herodian, Plutarch, Joſephus, (*who is call'd by* St. Hierom, *the* Livy *of the* Greeks.) Herodotus, Diodorus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Dionyſius *of* Halicarnaſſus, Polybius, Appian, *and* Dion Caſſius. *To enter into a Critick on theſe, or their other great Maſters, would be inconſiſtent with this Work, and the Reader muſt be referr'd to other Hands for it.*

Let me add to the Account of their Grammarians, Budæus, *who ſtudied under* John Laſcaris, (*as there was another* Conſtantine Laſcaris, *who taught at* Meſſina, Ann. 1470.) *the firſt Collector of the* Medicean *Library: And after the Native* Greeks *had, as above is ſaid, written Grammars of their* Tongue *in the* Greek; *others began to form* Greek *Grammars in* Latin; *particularly* Urban, *Tutor to* Leo X. *and* Canninius *in the Univerſity of* Paris. Clenard *put out an Abſtract of a Grammar in* Flanders, An. 1536. Ramus *another at* Paris, Ann. 1557. *His Steps were follow'd by* Cranzius, *and* Sylburg, Alſted *and* Sanctius, *&c. only the two latter departed ſomething from the Way of the former. The Method of* Ramus *is not ſo true; but he was the firſt remarkable* Greek

Maſter after Caninius; *and* Sylburg, Sanctius, *&c. are to be look'd upon as the Diſciples of* Ramus. Voſſius *has added ſeveral Things from* Sylburg *and* Caninius, *to the Grammar of* Clenard. *We might add* Cruſius, Tſchonder, Gualtper, Surcin, Gretſer, Golius, Huldric, Geſner, *and a Multitude of others. But the Grammar that has chiefly obtain'd in the Foreign Schools, has been that of* Clenard.

Some Remarks may ſtill be made on the Pronunciation, and thoſe who have reſtor'd it. The later Greeks *in* France, Italy, *&c. had corrupted it; but a Number of ſkilful Judges aroſe, that reduc'd it to the ancient Standard.* Antonius Nebriſſenſis, *born in* Andaluzia, *was one of the firſt that reviv'd the* Belles Lettres *in* Spain, *and the right Utterance of this Tongue, at the End of the* 14*th Century.* Eraſmus *compos'd a Book at* Louvain *to the ſame Purpoſe, as did* Ceratin *in* Holland (*where this Pronunciation was receiv'd*) *in a Piece inſcrib'd to* Eraſmus. Cheek, *the Preceptor of King* Edward, *and the Royal Profeſſor in our Nation, puſh'd the ſame, againſt the Endeavours of the Biſhop of* Wincheſter, *Chancellor of the Univerſity of* Cambridge; *ſo that it is now practis'd every where in* England. *So* Vergara *in* Spain, An. 1555. Aldus Manutius, *of* Rome, *in the* παίγνιον, *at the End of his* Latin *Grammar*: Lipſius de pronuntiatione: Ericius Puteanus, *his Succeſſor in the Chair of Profeſſor at* Louvain, *who taught before in* Italy. *See his Oration at* Milan *on that Subject*: Sanctius, Greek *Profeſſor, and Head of a College in* Salamanca, *in his* Greek *Grammar*, &c. Mecherquus *in* Flanders; Sylburg *in* Germany; *and* Hoy, *Profeſſor Royal in the* Netherlands, *labour'd to the ſame Purpoſe: The laſt at the Sollicitation of* Eſtius; *and before him,* Petrus Tiarus, *Profeſſor at* Doway. *Add to theſe,* Glareanus, Pierius, Camerarius

merarius, Scapula, Conſtantine, Voſſius, Alſted, *and others*: Budæus, Poſtellus, Caninius, *in his Book*, De Helleniſm. Rob. Stephens *in his* Greek *Alphabet, Printed at* Paris, An. 1554. *And his Son* Henry, *Author of the* Theſaurus; Lambin, *Profeſſor at* Paris; Simon, *in his Hiſt. of the* Greek *Tongue, dedicated to Cardinal* Perron, *and* Robinet, *both Doctors of Phyſick; and* Valens, *the Royal Profeſſor at* Paris. *All theſe have labour'd to reſtore, among many others, the antient Pronunciation of the* Greek *Tongue.* Mekerquus *confirms this, by a* Pſalter *of the* LXXII. *written* An. 1105, *in fair* Latin *Characters, which he ſaw, and in which the true Pronunciation was expreſs'd,* Eccleſia, Baſileus, *&c. And at the End of it was a* Greek *Alphabet, with the Sound of the Letters repreſented. We ſee the ſame in the Works of P.* Innocent III. *about the End of the* 12*th Century; that they pronounc'd then,* Kyrie eleeſon, Chriſte eleeſon; *and that St.* Gregory *commanded, that the Clergy ſhould ſing the* Kyrie eleeſon, *which was ſung by all the People among the* Greeks. *We ſee likewiſe in the Life of* Gertrude, *of the* Benedictin *Order, written partly by her ſelf, who liv'd above* 300 *Years ago, that ſhe wrote* eleiſon *with an* e, *and not* eleiſon; *and we ſee the ſame in the Copies of the* LXXII. *which is the Text of the* Hebrews, *and is preſerv'd down to us in the true Pronunciation; notwithſtanding the falſe one of the Modern* Greeks, *that ſpeak it with an* i, Amin. *Note, the* Latin *v Conſonant is written ſometimes by* β, *oft'ner by* ου, ες, βεβιῳ, βεβίλιῳ; *not that* β *is the* Greek *v Conſonant, for they have no ſuch Letter. See* Suid. *the Medals of* Goltzius, *&c.*

Thus much for the Pronunciation.

Compar'd with the Latin, *the* Greek *has more Words, but fewer Phraſes.*

This

This may ſerve for the Introduction to this ſhort Greek *Grammar, by way of* Preface. *The judicious Reader may himſelf enlarge further upon theſe Hints: The Clue is in his Hand, and he muſt now be left to his own Direction. For the* Preface *and* Grammar *are deſign'd only as a Sketch; tho' the moſt inſtructive extant to an* Engliſh *Reader, and perhaps, to others, in this Compaſs.*

CHAP-

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A GRAMMAR OF THE *Greek* Tongue.

CHAP. I.

Alphabet, Vowels, Conſonants, Diphthongs, Breathings, Orthography, Points; Figures Numeral, and incident to Words. Characters.

LETTERS.

Capital, Vow.	Capital, Conſ.	Small, and Figures	Numeral.	Name.	Power.
Α		α	ι.	Alpha	a
		Β			Capital,

Capital, Vow.	Conſ.	Small, and Figures Numeral.	Name.	Power.
Β	con.	β ϐ 2.	Beta	b, not v. *Tull.* Ep. q. 22.
Γ	con.	γ ſ 3.	Gamma	g
Δ	con.	δ ∂ 4.	Delta	d
Ε	vow.	ε 5. ϛ Stau 6. *Vid.* infrà.	E pſilon	e ſhort.
Ζ	conſ.	ζ ζ 7.	Zeta	z
Η	vow.	η 8.	Eta	e long.
Θ	conſ.	ϑ θ 9.	Theta	th
Ι	vow.	ι 10. ια 11, &c.	Iota	i
Κ	conſ.	κ 20.	Kappa	k or c
Λ	conſ.	λ 30.	Lambda	l
Μ	conſ.	μ 40.	Mû	m
Ν	conſ.	ν 50.	Nû	n
Ξ	conſ.	ξ 60.	Xi	x or cs
Ο	vow.	ο 70.	O micron	o ſhort.
Π	conſ.	π ϖ 80. ϟ Lamed 90. *v.* inf.	Pi	p
Ρ	conſ.	ρ ϱ 100.	Rho	rh or r
Σ	conſ.	ς σ, ς final, 200. Sometimes middle, as εἰσφέρω.	Sigma	s, Σ, C, anciently.
Τ	conſ.	τ ϯ 300.	Tau	t
Υ	vow.	υ 400.	U pſilon	u, y, or hu
Φ	conſ.	φ 500.	Phi	ph
Χ	conſ.	χ 600.	Chi	ch
Ψ	conſ.	ψ 700.	Pſi	pſ
Ω	vow.	ω 800. ϡ 900. *Vid.* infrà.	O mega	o long.

Vowels changeable, α, ε, ο: Unchangeable, η, ι, υ.

N. B.

N. B. Βαῦ, ϛ, 6. ϟ Heb. 6. κόππα ϟ, 90. Lamed Heb. σάνπι, ל 900.

A Point under a Letter denotes a 1000, as ͵α 1000. ͵β 2000; the reſt are acuted, as β′ 2. Η 100, Χ 1000, Μ 10000. Η, Ηεκατόν. Ι One. Π 5. Δ 10. |Δ| 50. |Η| 500, and the like.

Vowels Præpoſitive, or ſet before, in the Diphthongs, α, ε, η, ο: Subjunctive, ι, υ.

Diphthongs are proper, αι, ωι, οι, (changeable) ει, ᾳ, ῃ (unchangeable:) or improper, ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ, ηυ, υι, ωυ. The Point under ᾱ, &c. is 1: but they are pronounc'd like ſingle Letters, the reſt double; and broad.

Conſonants are Mutes, which are rough, φ, χ, θ; ſmooth, π, κ, τ; or intermediate, β, γ, δ: Correſponding thus, π, β, φ: κ, γ, χ; τ, δ, θ. Each Ternary being pronounc'd by the ſame Organ; π, β, φ, by the Lips: κ, γ, χ, by the Palate, (but γ moderately, and χ more in the Throat, like the *Spaniſh* ch, and the *Hebrew* ח:) τ, δ, θ, by the Tongue. Hence they are call'd *Antiſtoicha.* Or Semi-vowels, which are double, ζ, ξ, ψ; or liquid, λ, μ, ν, ρ. ῥ before γ, κ, ξ, χ, ſounds ν.

Breathings are rough, h, as ὅῥῳ; or ſmooth, as ὅρῳ: Every Word beginning with a Vowel or Diphthong, has a Breathing in the Beginning. ῥ, Ρ, in the Beginning have a rough Breathing, except *Æolic* υ, as ὑμεῖς, ὔμμες: If two ρ in the middle, the former is ſmooth, the latter rough; as ἔῤῥωσο, érrhoſo.

H was anciently the Mark of hard Breathing among the *Greeks*; as, Ηεκατόν. The rough or hard Breathing is call'd *Aſpirate*, the ſmooth or mild *Lenis*, or *Tenuis.* A *Lenis* before an *Aſpirate*, is made an *Aſpirate*; as, ἐφ' ᾧ: πτ, κλ, are made both *Aſpirate*, πτφθ' ἕπως, νύχθ' ὅλην: but not always, as νύκτ' ἰσόν. *Euripid.* A *Lenis* and *Aſpirate*

in declining, are ſometimes counterchang'd; as, θρίξ, τριχός· πέκω, θρέξω. So κ, π, before θ are χ, φ; as, ἔχθος, ἔφθης.

The Orthography is ſuited to the Nature, Frame, and Formation of Words.

The Points are the Accents, ˌ under a Vowel, ῾ rough Breathing, ᾽ ſmooth : ¨ over a Vowel, breaking it from another, and call'd *Dialyſis*; as, παΐ, and ᾽ at the End, cutting off a Vowel before another in the Word following, call'd *Apoſtrophus*; as, παρ᾽ ἡμᾶς: A *Comma*, in the Middle of one Word, call'd *Hypodiaſtole*; as, ὅ, τι, *quod*; *Comma*, *Semicolon* · *Period*. *Interrogation*; *Admiration* ! *Paratheſis* [ ] *Parenthеſis* ( ) *Hyphen* coupling two diſtinct Words - The *Greeks* do not regard the *Admiration* Point.

In ſome old Books, a Line over ſome Words ſhews they are proper Names, or taken τεχνικῶς, for themſelves; as, Ἄργος, *Argus*, ἀνθρωπος, the Word ἄνθρωπος.

Vowels cut off by *Apoſtrophus* are, α, ε, ι, ο: Diphthongs, αι, οι: and ſometimes η, ω, υ; as in *Ariſtophanes*, τὠχ᾽ ἀγαθῇ, for τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ, &c. See *Leeds's Greek Grammar*. Sometimes the Vowel beginning a Word is cut off, when a long Vowel precedes; as, μὴ ὕφω, for ἕυφω. *Ariſtoph.*

Figures incident to Words, are, *Protheſis*, which adds to the Beginning; as, μικός, σμικός· *Epentheſis*, to the Middle; as, μέσος, μέσσος· *Paragoge*, to the End; as, λόγις, λόγιν· *Apharеſis*, which takes from the Beginning; as, ἐκεῖνος, κεῖνος· *Syncope*, from the Middle, as, ἤλυσον, ἦλθον· *Apocope*, from the End; δῶμα, δῶ. *Metatheſis* tranſpoſes a Letter; as, καρδία, καρδία. *Antitheſis*, *Metatheſis*, *Metaplaſmus*, puts one Letter for another; as, φήμη, φάμα. *Tmeſis* cuts aſunder a Compound Word; as, χεῖ χάς, χεχυλε, for κατεχύλυφε. *Synalepha* cuts off a Vowel

Vowel before another in different Words; as, πὰ ἐμὰ; τἀμά. *Anadiploſis* doubles the firſt or ſecond Syllable; as, ἔπυμΘ, ἐπίπωμΘ. *Craſis* changes both, or one of the Vowels meeting; as, τείχεα, τείχη: *Synæreſis* unites them without changing; as, τείχεϊ, τείχει. The Breathing is not loſt by the *Craſis*; as, κἀγώ. Sometimes it is kept double, *Lenis* and *Aſpirate*, as ὑμός· and a middle Accent attends the Breathing, as ἐγῷμαι.

CHARACTERS are different Forms of the ſame Letters. Here is a ſhort Table of them.

τὸ	ϑ'	ϙ	μαϱ	μῶϱ		αλ	ἀλ	
τοῦ	τοῦ	ϟ	μαν	μῶν		αλλ	ἀλλ	
τῆς	τ'		μίνος	μῖν		ἐκ	ἐκ	
τῷ	τῷ		μετὰ	μῖτ		ελ	ἑλ	
τὸν	τ''		οἷον	οἷν		ἐν	ἐν	
τὴν	τ'	τὼ	ος	ὁν		ἐξ	ἐξ	
τῶν	τῶν	τ̃	ϲὺκ	ϲὸκ		ερ	ερ	ϛ
ταῖς	τ̃ς		ἔτος	ἔτ̃		ἐϛι	ἐϛι	
τοὺς	τὰς	τὼ	πει	φει		μεθ	μεθ	
ἀπὸ	ἀπ'		ϲθει	ϑει	ϑϟ	μεν	μεν	
χὲϱ	χϱ̃		ϲϲ	ϟ		πϱ	φϱ	
χεν	χῶ		ϲτ	ϛ		ϲπ	φπ	
ἅ	ἃ		ϲχ	χ		ϲχ	χ	
διὰ	διά		ϲαν	ϕ̃		πε	φ	
ϖ	ϖ		τω	ϖ		πϱο	φϱ	
ῶναι	ῶναι		τϱ	ϱ		ὑπ	ὑφ	
ἐπὶ	ἐπ'		ῦ	ῦ		ὑπϱ	ὑφϱ	
ϛυ	ϛυ		υι	υ		υϛ	υϛ	
χαὶ	χά		υν	ων		υϛι	υϖ	
χαπὰ	χάπ'		ὑπὸ	ὑφ'				

The reſt, if any remain, may be inferr'd from theſe.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Pronunciation, Accents, Proſody, Figures incident to them. Poetical Licenſe.

FOR the Pronunciation, ſee above. The Living Speech is loſt; ſo each Country ought to utter the *Greek* after the manner of its own Language: No other Tongue being a Standard in this Caſe to it. Wherefore they err, who pronounce ι like the *Italian i*, ει: or η, like the full *Engliſh* i, φιλία, *philéa*; ἴδον, *ídon*; and the like.

An *Aſpirate* commonly is upon a Vowel at the Beginning, follow'd by two Conſonants; as, ῥμ, ῥτ, ῥῥ, and ε and ο before ῥκ; or one particular Conſonant, as ἄγκϑ, ἀϐελϕός: or a Vowel before μ, as ἴμερϑ; ſo ἰσχὺς, ὅ πτον; ſo ἰμ without φ, and ὁσ with a Vowel, as ὅσος. One Word has two Breathings often, in the ſame Senſe; as, ἕρση, ἔρση; or in different, οἶϑ, ὅϑ. A Monoſyllable uncontracted acutes the laſt, as χείρ; except βοῦς, χοῦς, δρυῦς, λῖς, μῦς, ναῦς, ὗς, παῖς, πᾶς, πῦς, πῦρ, σωῦς, ὗς; and Names of Letters, as μῦ.

The ACCENTS are Three, *Acute* ´, on the laſt Syllable; *penult*, or laſt but one; and *antepenult*, or laſt but two. *Grave* `, on the laſt. *Circumflex* ^, or ~, on the laſt, or *penult*; as, κόρος, χεῖρες, πῶν. A Word is *Oxyton*, when there is a

Grave

Grave or *Acute* on the laſt; as, ἀνὴρ, πῶς. *Baryton*, when there is no Accent on the laſt; as, λόγος. *Circumflex*, when that Tone is on the laſt; as, ποιῶ. *Ante-circumflex*, when that Tone is on the *penult*; as, μῆσα. *Paroxytons*, when an *Acute* is on the laſt but one; as, μήτης. *Proparoxytons*, on the laſt but two; as, ἀξιος.

1. Theſe have no Accent, except compounded; ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, ὑ, ὑκ, ὑχ, εἰ, ὡς, ἐν, εἰς, ἐς, ὀκ, ἐξ: but ὁ for ὅς, ἕτος, or τοῦτο; ἡ, οἱ, αι, for αὕτη, ἕτοι, αὗτοι, without a Subſtantive; and μὲν or ἦ not following, have an *Acute*. So have ὑ, ὑκ before a Stop; as, ἀπεχθήματος, ὅ· ὡς, when it means, *ſo*, is acuted; and when it means *as*, and ſet after a Word in Conſtruction, as κύνες ὥς· and when it means *after a ſort*, and comes after ὅτι, as, ἔστι μοὶ ὥς. ἐξ after its Caſe is ſometimes acuted. εἰπὲ, ἐλθὲ, ἄγε, are acuted in the *Imper*, and ſometimes ἰδὲ, λαβὲ, *atticè*. *Imper.* πόησαι. *Optat.* ποιήσαι *Infin.* ποιῆσαι. So all Verbs Triſyllables. In Compounds, the Accent is often drawn back; as, λῦσον ἀπόλυσον: except Verbs in μι, as, δῦμι, ἀναδῦμι; and ſo ἀφιῶ ἀφῆκα, &c. ſo κατέχον, ἐξῆλθον, ἀπειλῶν, &c, except ἀπόεικον.

Τυ, τῳ, for πνός, πνί, have no Accent.

2. *Oxytons* do circumflex the laſt of the Genitive and Dative of the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d Declenſion of the Simples, or Nouns uncontracted, in all Numbers; as, πιμὴ, ῆς, ῆ, αῖν, ῶν, οῖς. So they in ευς of the Contracts, the Voc. Sing. as, βασιλεῦ, ἱππεῦ.

An *Acute* in the *Penult* remains; as, λόγος, λόγε, &c. A Circumflex in the *Penult* is made an *Acute*, if the laſt be long; as, δῖκος, δίκε.

An *Acute* in the *Antepenult* falls on the *Penult*, if the laſt be long; as, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπε.

The

The Genitive Plural in Nouns Parisyllabick, or not increasing in the Genitive, in ας, ης, α, η, being Simple Declensions, is circumflexed in the last; as, ταμιῶν, μυσῶν; except χλούνων from χλούνης, *agrestis*; ἀφύων from ἀφύη, a Kind of Fish; χρήσων from χρήστης, an Usurer; ἐτησίων from ἐτησίας, *Etesiæ venti*. *Baryton* Feminines of Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles in ος, do acute the *Penult* of the Genitive Plural; as, ἄλλων, ἁγίων, in all Genders: χειὲ χερσὶ, πᾶς πᾶσι.

In Augmented Compounds, thus; ἐκάθιδον, ἐκάσσην; but the Augment remov'd, καθῆσα, &c. Note, ἀπόδυς, ἀπόδυθι, &c. but in Compounds of ῑ, φερῶ and φορῶ, ἀγῶ and ἄγω. In Hyperdisyllables often thus: φερέτω, ἐξαπόδυτο, ἀπόδυσαι. Note, ἔστω, ὄστω; δύστω, δυῦτω, and the like. So ἄπειμι, ἀπεῖ, ἄπεις, ἄπεστι; ἀπιῶ, ἀπεῖναι, ἀπιὼν; ὄπλαβε, ὑπλάθι, ἀφίκω; of λαβέ, λαθέ, ἰκέ; and the *Antepenacutes* of εἰπὲ, ἐλθὲ, ἔλθὲ, λαβὲ, as φερέπετε, &c.

3. In Imparisyllabicks, or Words increasing in the Genitive, in the Simple or Uncontracted Declensions, the *Acute* on the last of the Nominative falls on the *Penult* of the Oblique Cases; as, λαμπάς, λαμπάδος. If the *Penult* be long, and the last short or common; that is, either long or short, the *Penult* is circumflexed; as, σωτὴρ—σωτῆρος. The *Acute* or *Circumflex* on the *Penult* of the Nominative is set on the *Antepenult* of the *Obliques*, when the last is short, but the *Circumflex* is turn'd into an *Acute*; as, σῶμα, σώματος. The *Acute* in the *Antepenult* of the Nominative remains, when the last is short or doubtful; as, πάτηρ, πατέρος; but if the last be long, the Accent is on the *Penult*; as, πατήρ. Monosyllables here are acuted in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Dat. Plural, in the last; as, χαρίς—ί—σί· but circumflected in the Gen. Plural,

ral, and Gen. and Dat. Dual. in the laſt, as, χειρῖν--ρῶν. And the *Penult*, if long by Nature, is circumflex'd in the Accuſ. Sing. the Nom. Accuſ. and Voc. Dual. and Plural; as, χεῖρα--ρε--ρες--ρας. Except θείς, θέντος, θεντι, ὤν, ὄντος, ὄντι, and παίδων, πρώων, πάντων, δάδων, from δὰς, *fax*: δμώων from δμώς, *famulus*; φώτων *luminum*, ὤτων *auriũm*, θώων *lynciũm*, κράτων *capitum*. For Monoſyllables circumflex'd keep the Tone on the former Syllable, ſo πᾶσα from πᾶς; ſo τίς the Interrogative has the Tone on the former in all Caſes: but τὶς the Indefinite, always on the latter, unleſs when it loſes it by being an Enclitick.

Of Nouns in ων, the *Penult* of the Voc. is ſometimes circumflex'd; as, Μαχάων, Μαχᾶον. The Accent is often drawn back from the laſt of the Nom. to the *Penult* of the Voc. as, σαρπηδὼν, σάρπηδον; or the *Antepenult*, as Ἡρακλῆς, Ἥρακλες, ſo πόσειδον.

In Verbs of πτω, the Dual. is πίπτετον, πίπτετ. Μητὴρ is μητέρος, and θυγάτηρ--τέρος. An *Acute* always remains in a Word taken πυκνικῶς.

The *Acute* in the laſt of the Nom. remains in the reſt; but if long is circumflex'd before the laſt ſhort, in Caſes increaſing, as δελφὶς, δελφῖνος--ῖνων.

Participles often acute or circumflex the *Penult*, before the laſt ſhort, in the Neuter; as, ἁλαλάξον, καταβαῖνον.

4. Encliticks, which caſt off their own Accent on the laſt Syllable of the foregoing Word, acuting it; as, σῶμά μου or loſe it, as λόγος σου. 1. τὶς the Indefinite in all Caſes. 2. μοῦ, μοὶ, μὲ, σοῦ, σοὶ, σε, οὗ, οἷ, ἕ, σφωὲ, σφὲ, σφίσι, σφᾶς, σφω. 3. εἰμὶ, and φημὶ, in all Perſons of the Preſent Indicative, but the 2d Singular. ἐσσὶν ſcarce ever is an Enclitick; ἐσὶν, ἐσὲ, more often. 4. ποτὲ, ποθὲ, ποθὲν, ποθί,

ποθί, πά, ποῖ, πῆ, πῶ, πῶς, when Indefinites, and accented on the laſt; but when Interrogatives, they are acuted on the *Penult*. 5. κέ, τέ, θά, γέ, νύ, περ, τοί, &c. and θεὸς commonly.

Theſe are Encliticks: 1. When the foregoing Word has an Acute in the *Antepenult*, as ἄνθρωπός τις. Or, 2. A Circumflex in the *Penult*, the laſt being ſhort; as, τοῦτο δή. Or, 3. An Acute in the *Penult*, making a Trochee with the laſt Syllable; as, μίσεά τοι except ἐστί, and φημί. 4. When an Enclitick void of its Accent goes before; as, φασί τινες.

They are not Encliticks, but yet loſe their Accent, when the foregoing Word has a Tone on the laſt, as παῖς μου but they turn a *Grave* into an *Acute*, as δεῖ μου nor after Paroxytons, which do not make a Trochee; as, τέκνα μου nor after a *Circumflex* in the *Penult*, when the laſt is long by Poſition only; as, οἶνός μου. But Encliticks of two Syllables do not loſe the Accent; as, σῶόν τινας.

Encliticks keep their Accent after a Point or Note of Diſtinction; as, ἕτερά μοι with an Emphaſis, as ποῖός σοι with a Diſtinction, as οἱ ποτὲ ὄντες μαχηταί; and with a Parentheſis, as λέγει (παραλυπεῖ) τοι λέγω. Τίς the Indefinite always keeps the Accent, when it is ſet before the Verb on which it depends; as, ἵνα τίς γνῶ· εἰμὶ after ἐκ in the New Teſtament has an Accent on the laſt in all Perſons, except the 3d Singular, as, ἐκ εἰμί. *Matt.* 3. 11.

When more Encliticks meet, which are then call'd Syncliticks, the foregoing is acuted on the Account of the following; as, καθώς φασί τινες: But τε does not always follow this Rule, as καί τι πω. And the Accent is often kept after a Pronoun that is an Enclitick, another following; as, καλόν σοί ἐστι. More Encliticks together are often either acuted, or loſe the Accent; as, εἴ τίς τινά φημι: and

and two or three at the End ſometimes want a Tone, as ἤθελόν τε νυ: Others keep it again unaccountably, as ἐν ἐμοὶ σοί. Pronouns after Prepoſitions, and ἤ, *vel*, for the moſt part are not Encliticks; as, ὅτι νῦν. Πρὸς before an Enclitick Pronoun in the New Teſtament is acuted, as πρός με. So ὅτι before ὅς, as ὅτι ὅστις: and ἀμοὶ before ἥ in *Homer*, ſo ἀμοί γε. ὅτι draws back the Accent to the *Penult*, when it begins a Clauſe, follows a Point immediately, or γε, περ, τοι, ὡς, and certain Words cut off, as τοῦτ' ἀλλ', as ἔστι ψυχικὸν, κἀ ἔστι σῶμα, οὐκ ἔστι, ἀλλ' ἔστι; and ſometimes for an Emphaſis; or after other Words, as τίς ἔθ' ὁ πόλας. *Ariſt.* γνώμης ἔθ'. οὔτ' ἔς'. *Id.* If Books have any Difference from theſe Rules, the Rules are ſtill to be preferr'd; ſo in other Caſes of this Kind in Grammar.

5. Oxytons, in σής, πής, ρώς, ψιάς, ωνιά, νή, μνήμη, γή, θή, ολή, ωλή, ωκή, ωχή, ωρή, ωτή, τή, κή, νή, ά, φή, αυδς, ηδς, υδς, ηρδς, ωρδς, αυδς, μδς, πς, ωρός; Adjectives in κός, ρός, πός, πής, λός, if ι or υ does not precede; ερός, except Primitives, Pronouns, and Comparatives in ερος; but ἱερός, δεξιτερός, are regular: Words in λός, ωπός, ώνός, ωρός, ωδς; ομός in an Active Senſe from the perfect Middle. Oxytons compounded in ιτός, ακρός, ληρός, ερηρός, πτός, κλός, εκτός, and moſt Compounds of a Prepoſition; and αἰνέω, βαίνω, λαμβάνω, μετρέω, ἔχω, τείνω: in μός, μών, τών, except Herbs and Fruits. *Penacutes*, that is, *Acutes* on the laſt but one, are in ίλος, ίσκος, λέος, ύλος, τός, ένος, ίος, όος, πόλος, κάλος: So Compounds of a Noun and perfect Middle, if not paſſive in Senſe, as πλεσκόπος, πολέσχοπος; or from ἔχω, as γαιόχος. *Antecircumflex*, that is, on the *Penult*, in αῖος, εῖος, οῖος, ῶος, οῖον, εῖον, ῶον, ῖνος. Compounds ending in a ſhort Vowel are *Acute*, on the *Antepenult* often, as καμπύλος: So Compounds in ος, with α, δως, and ἐν;

except about Eight; as, ἐυάγγ⊖. *Atticks* froth ⊖ *pure*, that is, a Vowel or Diphthong preceding ⊖ keep the Original Tone, as λεως from λαός. But they acute the *Antepenult*, tho' the laſt be long, as ἀνάγκων. *Oxytons* again are in ἀν, ἰν, ἰσῖ-ν⊖, ἀς ἁλ⊖, ἰώ, ἰὴρ, εὐς, πύς, ὠ; ſo ἐγώ. So Feminines in ἰς ἰδ⊖, except in πς, which are as Maſculines in πς, as to accent. So Adjectives in ἠς, -ἐὸς, ὐς: But *Penacutes* in ἡκὴς, ἡρὴς, ὡκὴς, ὡδὴς, ὡλὴς from ὄλυμι, and ſome in ως. *Oxytons* further are in Names of Place, or Months; in Derivatives from the 2d Aoriſt, or Perfect Middle in ὼν: So Words in εδὼν, ηδὼν, εμὼν, ιδὼν, υμὼν, υὼν, ων; as γα-γών, &c. Compounds of εἶς, and Verbals in ς, ν, ξ, ψ are *Acutes* in the laſt; as, ϖολλὴ, μηδεὶς. Circumflex'd in the Declenſions, ῆς, ῆ; as ᾶς Diminutives. Compounds of *Oxytons* ending long, of more Syllables than one, keep the Tone, if they keep the Termination, as μισοβαπλεύς. Foreign or barbarous Words follow the Original Accent, as Δαβὶδ. Some Words differ in Accent, as ἄχοικ⊖, ἀχοῖκ⊖: And others for the Riſe, Declenſion, or Quantity of them; as βασιλήα, βασίλεια. Some when Indefinites, *Acute* the laſt; when Interrogatives, the *Penult*; as ποτὲ, πότε. A Word varies, proper and common, as πρὸς, πρός· or Adjective and Subſtantive, as αἰθὸς, ἄἰθ⊖, and the like.

The Place of the Tone is ſeldom alter'd by the Addition of an Enclitick in the manner of ἤτις, ἥτιν⊖, ὥντινων.

Compounds and Simples have the ſame Tone, if the Simple be not an *Oxyton* of one Syllable, or the laſt of the Compound be long; as χὴρ, ἀυτόχειρ, βασιλεὺς, φιλοβασιλεὺς: elſe it is drawn back, as καλὸς, φιλόκαλ⊖. Some Words have different Tones, in the ſame or different Senſes; as ἄορ, ἆορ; φὼς, φῶς.

6. Accents

6. Accents of Verbs, Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions. 1. εἰμὶ, φημὶ, χρὴ, Present and ἐχρῶ Imperfect, are irregular. In Compounds, the present Indic. and Imperat. are regular; the rest keep the Tone of the Simple Verbs. Monosyllables keep the Circumflex, as ἀπεῖς: *Antecircumflex*, δῦμι, σβῦμι, κλῆμι, σκεδᾶμι, &c. Some Compounds are not accented like the Simples, but follow the General Rules; as, δῶδον, ἐπέδωδον. When the Augment is cast away, the *Circumflex* of the Simple returns; as, καθίμην, κάθησο. So those that keep the last Vowel of the Preposition are Regular; as, εἶκον ἐφίεκον, except σχὲς, θὲς. The 2d Aorist Imperative from a Monosyllable Verb Simple, compounded with a Preposition of two Syllables, acutes the *Penult*, as, ἀπόδοσο, ἀπόδυθι. 2. Participles in εἰς, ὼς, ὺς, ὼς, ὰς, of Verbs in μι, and ὼν 2d Aorist are *Oxytons*. That of the Perfect Passive is *Penacute*; as, πεπόμφώς. 3. Adverbs in ὴ, ὺ, αὶ, εἰ, δὸν, ξὶ, ὰς, ὶς, ὺς, πὸς, and Derivatives in ι, π, σι, πὶ, δα from δὸν, and about 14 others, are *Oxytons*; as, ἀεί. Those in αις, ικα, αχι, δρα, οθεν, οθι, οφι, οφι, are *Penacutes*, except those from ὅλος, ἄλλος, πανταχὸς, ἐκποδὼν, ἐνδὸν. So Compounds with νυν, πη, ποι, πε, πω, πῃ, πως, πι, and the Initial Particle ὁμ, and some others, are *Penacutes*; as, μεσημβρινός. Circumflex'd are in οἷ, ἅ, ἕ, χῆ, χῶς; and long Monosyllables from an Article, and others, as νῶϊ. Derivatives in ως keep the Tone of the Genitives in ων, from which they come; as, πονηρῶς, *improbè*; πονήρως, *laboriosè*. Many Words made Adverbs keep the Tone, as ἐνδύς; except some Neuters in ες from ετος, as ἀκάρπης; so ἀληθὴς, ὀξύπους: And in α from Neuters in α *Penacute*; these remove ε, and draw back the Tone, as παχέα, πάχα. So σφόδρα, *tametsi*, from σφοδρός.

φρός. Compounds have the Tone of the laſt Simple Word, not being Enclitick, as ἐκ; except Numerals in ικα, and Compounds of ἀνὰ, ἐξὸν, πάλιν, πάλαι, παρὸν, εἶτα, ἐπεῖτα, as ἕνδεκα. So ἄγαν, ἄκων, ἄμαχον. Γε, ζε, θε; δεν, δε, ο not going before, do not alter the Accent; as, Α'θηνάδε. So moſtly δε, as οἴκαδε. But πῖθι, πόθι, with δε, are *Penacutes*; only circumflex'd in the Gen. and Dat. But δι, *of place*, is an Enclitick; as Ἄϊδός δε. Some Particles at the End of Nouns keep the Tone, caſting off the Accent of the foregoing Words, as ὁσσοῦν. Some have two Tones; as, ἄτι, ἅτι, ὀφρὶ, ὀφρῖ. 4. Conjunctions. ἦν is *Circumflex*, but ἔκαν; &c. *Penacute*; others of one Syllable, if they have a Tone, are acuted, as χὴ: So ἀπάρ, ἀλλὰ, ἐπεὶ, ἢ ἐ. Compounds in γαρ, δε, δη; μὲν, ο, ι, are *Oxytons*; as, τίγαρ. They in επ, ον, απερ, πω, πως, are *Penacutes*; as, ὥσπερ. Other Conjunctive Particles do ſeldom vary the Accent of the Word to which they are join'd. 5. Prepoſitions. Thoſe that have a Tone are *Oxytons*; but they of two Syllables us'd for Verbs are *Penacutes*, as ἔνι. So all of two Syllables ſet after their Caſes; as, εἰρύσσης πόλει, θεῶν πάρεξ: But even theſe often, and ἀνὰ, δὰ, are Regular; as, Ξάνθε ἀπὸ δινήεντος. If the Vowel accented falls, the Accent falls; as, ἐφ' ἡμᾶς; but not when the Accent is drawn back, as δίμων κάτ'.

II. PROSODY.

Remember ε, ο, are ſhort; and η, ω, with all Dipthongs, long by Nature; α, ι, υ, Doubtful, Common, or Indifferent; *i. e.* ſometimes long, and ſometimes ſhort.

1. RULES. 2. FIGURES.

RULES

RULES are, 1. From Position: When a Vowel before two Consonants, or a double one, in the same, or divers Words, is long; as κόσμος. ς is cut off sometimes before a Consonant; as, πολύφωνος κορώνη. A short Vowel before a Mute and Liquid is Common, as before πλ, κλ, μν; and sometimes a Liquid alone, as ὠλὴς δ' ἐλαίας.

2. Vowel before another. Vowels and Diphthongs are common before the same in the Word following. A short Vowel before a long one, or Diphthong, is short, unless long by Poetical License; for by that it is Common, either before or after Liquids, &c.

3. Accent. The last is short, if the *Penult* be circumflexed, as μῦσα: If a *Penult* long by Nature has an *Acute*, the last, if common, is long, as ὦρα: When a Masculine has an Accent in the *Antepenult* in ος and ον *pure*, the last of the Feminine is long, as ἀγία. If a common Syllable has an *Acute* on the *Penult*, the last is short, as φύσις. *Circumflexes* are long by Nature, as πῦρ. αι οι in the End are often short before a Consonant. *Cas. Lect.* in *Theoc.* c. 18. and *Scot. Gr.* 867. a *Syneresis* is made in Verse without Need, as ἴξηαι for ἴξῃ, *Hes. op.* 9. 95. A Doubtful Vowel in some Words is always long; as, ἀὴρ, λαός, &c. πεὶς is long in *Hes. op.* 2. 214.

4. Contraction, Dialect, Derivation, Composition. A Contract Syllable is long; as, ἐδόας, ἐδόα. α *Dorick* from η is long; α *Æolic* short; α *Ionick* is short in the *Penults* of Perfects, and in the third Persons Plural Passive, as πεπύφατω; and in the *Penult* of *Ionic* Perfects, as χήρα. But α put in

Ionically

Ionically in Verbs in αω, a long Syllable going before, is long; and in the third Persons *Ionical* of Verbs in μι, as πθέασι. Derivatives have commonly the same Quantity with their Primitives: But tho' α in ἀεὶ is short, it is long in ἄϊδ-ος, ἀέ-ναος. Compounds also follow the Quantity of their Simples mostly, as πυὶ, ἄπυος; α Privative is short: So ζα, ἀϝι, ἰϝι, βϝι, δυς, &c. in Composition, are short.

5. From Increase, Rule, Authority. α, ι, υ, before Vowels, are mostly short; except 1. α the *Penult* of Nouns in άων, increasing by ο, and of proper Nouns Feminine in αις, is long. 2. ι the *Penult* of Nouns in ίων, ον-ος, except Comparatives which are commonly short, is long; as βεβαίων. But Nouns in ια have the *Penult* common; tho' more often long, as σοφία. α, ι, υ, before μα in most Neuters, are long, as χύμα. α before β, γ, δ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ῥ, σ, τ, φ, χ, is usually short. ι before the same is also commonly short, except before and after ῥ. ι in Dissyllables in ίνη, and Nouns in ίκη, ίτη, ίτης makes long the *Penult*, except δίκη. υ before those Consonants above, except γ, μ, σ, ν, is commonly short. It is long in the *Penult* of Verbals before τ, except some in υτ-ος--ης, as λυτής· and in Dissyllables in ύλη, except μύλη, ώρ, except χωρὴ, ων-ος, except πλυν-ος: and in Adverbs in υδόν. A Doubtful Vowel in a Diphthong dissolv'd, as παΐς; or lessen'd, as φυγὴ from φεύγω, is short. The Quantity of Doubtfuls in the last of the Nominative commonly remains in the *Penult* declin'd, as πατὴρ, --ἄν-ος. In the Increase of Nouns, Doubtfuls long in the Nominative are commonly still Doubtful, if declin'd pure; as, δεῦς, δρυὸς, ναῦς, νεώς. A Doubtful before a double Consonant in the last of the Nom. is commonly short

ſhort in the Obliques; as σάξ, σαγός. But ιξ, ιγγ, Gentiles in ιξ, ικ, and others in υξ, υκ, make long the *Penult* of the Obliques. υρ long in the Nom. is ſhort in the Obliques, as πῦρ, πυρός. In the Increaſe of Verbs, the Quantity of the *Penult* remains in the Preſent and Imperfect in all Moods and Voices, as, κλίνω, ἔκλινον· and in the Tenſes akin to one another, as, ἔτυπτον, τύπτω. The Quantity of the Indic. is kept in the like Tenſes of other Moods, and in Participles, as κείλω--ε--ων. In the fifth Conjugation (as it is call'd) the *Penult* of the firſt Aoriſt is long, as, ἔκειναν. But in the fourth, the *Penult* of the Future and firſt Aoriſt is oftner ſhort; as, δικάσω. But in Verbs, whoſe Root or Theme ends in ω pure, α the *Penult* after ρ or a Vowel, is common: ι, υ, are more often long after any Letter. The *Penult* of the 2d Aoriſt Act. and 1 Future of the fifth Conjugation is ſhort, as ἔπαγον, κεινῶ: So in the Perf. Act. or Middle; as, τέτυφα--πα. A Doubtful of the Theme of the three former Conjugations, long by Uſe, or Common, keeps the Quantity, as βέβεαθ. The *Penult* of the third Perſon Plural in ασι is long. The proper Doubling of Verbs in μι is ſhort (except in Poſition;) improper is common, as τίθημι, ἀφίημι. α the Characteriſtic of the firſt Conjugation of Verbs in μι, is ſhort, except in the Subjunctive, and the Active Participles. υ in Verbs in μι, in the Indic. Sing. Act. is long, elſe ſhort: But in Diſſyllables Act. long, as ἔδυμι. A Doubtful that is Unchangeable is long, when the Changeable is turn'd into its long, as ἄϊον. Derivatives and Compounds are as Primitives and Simples moſtly. πᾶν beginning a Compound is ſhort, as, παναχαίων: ending it, is ſometimes long. ῦς, σῦς compounded are ſhort, as, ὑφορβὸς: ι in ἁπλοῦς, from πλοῦς, is ſhort. De-

rivatives and Compounds in ανς, from ἄω, *ſpiro*, make α long, as ζανὸς.

Quantity of Doubtfuls in the Laſt Syllables.

If a Doubtful be long in the laſt of the Nominative, it is moſtly ſo in the Obliques: If ſhort, or common, it is ſo in the Accuſ. and Voc. Sing. ις, ιν, a Double Nominative, is long; as, ἀκλὶς-ῖν. α, αν, αρ, ι, ικ, ιν, υ, υς are ſhort: but α in ἑα, ἀα, ὅα, and ει moſtly, a Diphthong not going before, as, χαρὲς, and εια; except from Adjectives in ης, and Feminines, as, ἱέρεια and ια, except Verbals in τεια; and all Feminines from Adjectives in ων, but Δίη, πλησία, μία, ἶα. Laſtly, Duals in α is long. So Maſculines and Adverbs in ως, except ὅπως: So Monoſyllables in αψ, ιξ, except δὶς, πεὶς: So Adverbs *Oxytons* in π, not ρι: So Nouns in ιν, ινων, ιυν, ωνων: So moſt Diſſyllables Feminine, *Oxytons* in ὶς, ἰδων, the *Penult* being long; and Words of more Syllables than two, the *Penult* and *Antepenult* being ſhort, make long the laſt, as κληὶς: So all in ις, ιδων, as ὄρνις: So Subſtantives, *Oxytons*, declin'd by υων, except ἰχθυς, ὀφρυς, and χελύς ſometimes.

ας, υς are long; except Impariſyllabicks in ας, not declin'd with αδων, as λαμπάς: And Accuſ. Plural in ας Impariſyllabick; and Adverbs in ας.

Theſe are the Common Rules; but they are varied by Figure, and Dialect, and Licenſe.

2. FIGURES in PROSODY.

See above the Figures, *Chap.* 1.

1. *Ceſura* lengthens a ſhort Syllable after a Foot at the End. 2. *Syſtole* makes a Long ſhort. 3. *Diaſtole*,

ſtole, or *Ecſtaſis*, a Short long. 4. *Synecphoneſis* melts two Vowels into one Syllable, as χευσίῳ ανδὶ σκήπτρῳ. 5. *Apoſtrophus*; but a Vowel is either cut off, or not; as, ὦ γύναι, ἦ μάλα. Vowels and Diphthongs are cut off before Conſonants, as πάρ' ἐμὲν δι. A following Vowel is cut off, as ὦ γαῖ', for ἄγαθε. 6. *Catalexis*, when a Syllable is wanting to fill the Verſe, in *Iambicks*, *Trochaicks*, &c. as, μάρνεες; σοφάται. 7. *Brachycatalexis*, when the two laſt Syllables are wanting, as, ζεῦ, πεὶ δ' ἔφαι. 8. *Hypercatalexis*, when there is a Syllable too much, as, ἐν ἀμέρᾳ, φαεινὸν ἄστρον. 9. *Erallage*, when one Foot, as a *Spondee*, is put for another, which Verſes are call'd *Spondaicks*, as, ---κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής. 10. *Dialyſis*, when Part of a Word is at the End, and Part begins the next Verſe, as, ἀλ——λ' ἥρως.

If a Syllable be cut off from, or added to a Word by Dialect or Figure, the Tone is carried backward from the laſt Syllable, as μυρία', ἐξήμην. If the Word be not declin'd, and the laſt be cut off, the Tone is likewiſe cut off, as ἀλλ' ἐπι. The *Ionicks* put the Accent before μεν in the Infin. as, ἐλαύνειν. ὅς, ὁ, are put for one another, as, ὃς μὲν, ὅς ῥ'. Middle Letters are doubled, or remov'd, as, ἔδδειπε, ἔειπε. The Middle Vowel is kept before another, as, ἀπόειπε. ρ in the Middle ſhifts the Place of the next Vowel, as ἔφερτον. β is inſerted for the Sound, as μέμβλωκα. If the Vowel of the Preposition be remov'd, the Conſonant is alter'd like the next, as, ὑζέδην, ἐκάμμυσσε: πεδὰ is made πάρ: ε is ſet before ε or ει, as ἐέλδωρ, ἐείκοσι.

For Dialects, ſee the *Lexicons*; as, *Schrevelius*, &c.

Poetical Licenſe ſhortens and lengthens, &c. at Will, as, Ἄρης, Ἄρης: ἀλήλιθα.

After all, the Uſe or Example of the Poets, call'd Authority, is the beſt Rule of Quantity.

CHAP. III.

Article, Declenſions of Nouns Subſtantive, Simple and Contract, Regular and Irregular; Rules and Exceptions.

NUMBERS Three: Singular, which ſpeaks of one; Dual, of two; Plural, of more. Caſes Five; Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accuſative, Vocative. Genders Simple Three; Maſculine ὁ, Feminine ἡ, Neuter τὸ, Common ὁ ᾗ ἡ, Common of Three, ὁ ᾗ ἡ, ᾗ τὸ. Articles Two; Præpoſitive ὁ, Subjunctive ᾗ.

ὁ	M.	F.	N.	Dual.	N.	Acc.	Pl.		
N.	ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ.		τὼ,	τὰ,	τὼ.	οἱ,	αἱ, τὰ.
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ.	G.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.		τῶν.
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ.	D.				τοῖς,	ταῖς, τοῖς.
A.	τὸν,	τὴν,	τὸ.					τοὺς,	τὰς, τὰ.

This Article is ſet before each Caſe of a Noun in declining, according to the Gender and Caſe; as, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τῆ ἀνθρώπε.

M.	F.	N.	Dual.	N.	Acc.	Pl.		
N.	ᾱς,	ᾱ,	ν.		ᾱ,	ᾱ,	ω.	οἱ,	αἱ, ᾶ.
G.	ου,	ης,	ου.	D.					ων.
D.	ῃ,	ῃ,	ῳ.	G.	οιν,	αιν,	οιν.	οις,	αις, οις.
A.	ην,	ην,	ν.					ους,	ᾱς, ᾶ.

So

So ὅσσε, ἧπε, ὅπε.

ὦ is the Mark of the Vocative.

Kinds of Words are, Primitive, Derivative, Simple, Compound, Decompound.

As to Genders, ας, ης, G. ου, are Masc. or Com. η, α; ης, ας, G. are Fem. ος, ον, Masc. Fem. or Com. ον, υ, Neut. or Fem. αρ, ην, ων, ωρ, υρ, ωρ, υρ, ης, ως, εις, υς, ξ, ψ. Gen. ος, Masc. ερ, ιν, της, ις, ις, ηδων, ας, Gen. ος. Fem. ας, α, ι, υ, αφ, οφ, G, ος. Neut. ος. G. ος. Neut. *Barytons* in ις, Masc. *Acutes*, Fem. ως, ας, Fem.

Declensions Two: 1. *Parisyllabick.* 2. *Imparisyllabick.* And these again Regular and Irregular, Simple and Contracted.

Scheme of these by Endings.

1. *Parisyllabic.* Words ἀινείας, χρύσης, χριτὴς, μοῦσα, τιμὴ, φιλία, λόγος, ξύλον, μηνέλεως, δῶρον.

Sing.

N. --ας--ης--α--η--ος--ον--ως--ων.

G. ε--ου--ης } ης--ου--ου--ω--ω.
   ας }

D. α--ῃ--η } ῃ--ῳ--ῳ--ῳ--ῳ.
   α }

A. αν--ην--αν--ην--ον--ον--ων--ων.

V. α--η } --α--η--ες--ον--ως--ων.
   α }

The two last are *Attick.*

Neuters have the N. Acc. Voc. Alike in all Num.

Dual.

N. Acc. α--α--α--α--ω--ω--ω--ω.

G. Dat. αιν--αις--αιν--αιν--οιν--οιν--ωι--ωιν.

Plural

Plural.

N. αι—αι—αι—αι—οι—α—ω—υ.
G. ων—ων—ων—ων—ων—ων—ων—ων.
D. αις—αις—αις—αις—οις—οις—ως—ως.
A. ας—ας—ας—ας—ους—α—ως—υ.
Voc. as Nom.

2. *Parisyllabic* contracted. Words: μνᾶ, νόος· ὄστεον· Σωλήν, ῆνος, ἦθος, ἦτορ, &c.

Sing.	Dual.	Pl.	2.		
ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	ους	ῳ	οις
ᾶς	ᾶν	ας	ους	ῳ	οις
ᾶ	ᾶ	αις	ους	ῳ	οις
ᾶν	ᾶν	ας	ους	ῳ	ους
ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	ους	ῳ	οι

So χολή ῆ—ῆς—ῆν, &c.

So ἑρμῆς—ῆνος—ῆν—ῆ, &c. So γῆ—γῆν—γῆς—γῆς· and ἦτορ—ῆτορ, ἦθος—ῆθος.

3. *Imparisyllabic.*

This requires, by the Variety of it, as many Paradigms, as there are Terminations, α, ι, υ, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

1. α. Words; σῶμα, χάλα.

N.	α.	απ, κτ.	απα, κλα, if Pl. &c.
G.	αλος, κλος.	απων, κτων, &c.	απων.
D.	—π, κλι, as χάλα, from		ασι, αξι.
A.	—α—χάλακ.		αλα.
V.	α.		αλα.

2. ι. Words:

2. ι. Words: μίλι, ἄτελπ, πὶ, σίνῆπ, Νύσφι.

Sing.

ι.
ιῆ, ιδ, ιν, ιι, ιθ.
ιπ, ιδ, ιν, ιι, ιθ.
ι, ι, ι, ι, ι.
ι.

Dual.

N. Ac. ιπι--ιδι, ιε, ιι, ιθ.
G. D. ιτοιν, ιδοιν, ιτοιν, ιοιν, ιθοιν.

Plural.

ιπα--ιδα--ια--ια--ιθα.
ιτων--ιδων--ιων--ιων--ιθων.
ιπι--σι--σι--σι--σι.
ιπα--ιδα--ια--ια--ιθα.
Voc. as Nom.

3. υ. Words: ἄλκυ, ἄσυ.

Or, ες, εες, εα.
ευ, εοιν, εων.
ει, &c. εσι.
υ, εα.

4. ν. Words: Τιπὴν, πύψαν, μέλαν. πέρεν, χαρίεν. ἔλλω, πέρω. ἀλφὶν. μεῖζὄν, τυπτον. ἀΝπαν, τυπεῖν. μώσω, ζώγραφῶ. χαιὼν, εἴρων, τυπῶν, Ξενοφῶν, γέρων.

Sing.

N. αν--εν--ων--ιν--ον--υν--ων--ων.
αν ης εν ης ην ην ον ους ως ο--ων
αν ῆς εν ῆς ην ῆς ιν ον ους ως ῦ--ῶν ους
ον ους
αν ι εν ι ην ι ιν ι ον ι ους ι ως ι ο--ων ι
αν τι εν τι ην τι &c. ιν τι ον τι ους τι ως τι ῦ--ῶν τι ους τι
αν

αν α αν	εν εν	ων α	ην α	ον	ουν ου̃ν	ων α	ο--ων α ω--ων τα ον τα	
V. αν	V. εν	νν	ιν	ον	ϋκ ϋν	ων ων	ον--ων ον	

Dual.

αιτε αντε	εητε ειτε	ητον	ιτην	ετον οντε	ετερ ϋντε	ητην ωντε	ο--ωτον ω--ωντε οντε	
αιδοιν αιδοιν	αιδοιν αιδοιν	αιδοιν	αιδοιν	αιδοιν αιδοιν	αιδοιν αιδοιν	αιδοιν αιδοιν	αιδοιν--ω αιδοιν--ω αιδοιν	

Plural.

αι ες αν τα	εν α εν τα	ῆν ες	ιν ες	ον α ον τα	ο ῦ α ῶ ν τα	ω ν ες ω ν τα	ο--ω ν ες ω--ω ν τες ο ν τες	
αι ων	εν των	ην ων	ιν ων	ον των	ο ῦ ν των	ω ν των	ο--ω ν ων ω--ω ν των ο ν των	
α α α	ε ε ε	η σι η σι	ι σι	ο σι ο σι	ο ῖ σι ο ῖ σι	υ σι υ σι	ο--ο ῖ σι ω--ω σι ο σι--υ σι	
α ις α ις α ις	ε ι ε ι ε ι	η ις η ις	ι ας	ο ι ο ι	ο ῖ ο ῖ	υ ι υ ι	ο--ω ι ω--ω ι ο ι	
α ις α ις α ις	ε ι ε ι ε ι	η ις η ις	ι ας	ο ι ο ι	ο ῖ ο ῖ	υ ι υ ι	ο--ω ι ω--ω ι ο ι	

6. ρ.

N. αρ, ηρ, ερ, ορ, υρ, ωρ. Dual: is easy, and Pl. &c.

Words:

ατ⊖	ῆρ⊖	ερ⊖	ορ⊖	υρ⊖	ωρ⊖	ἦμαρ
αρ⊖	ερ⊖					μάχαρ
αρτ⊖						δάμαρ from
						δάμαρς·
απ	ῆρι					σωτὴρ ὦσωτερ
αρι	ερι	ειρι	ορι	υρι	ωρι	ἀστὴρ
αρπ						φθεὶρ
αρ	ῆρφ			υρφ	ωρφ	ἄορ
ἀερφ	ερφ	ειρφ	ορ'	υρ	ωρ	μάρτυρ
αρτα	V. ερ	ερ	ορ	υρ	ορ	πῦρ
&c.	Dat. ῆρσι, Pl. ερσι,	&c.			ωρ	φὼρ
						ἕλωρ

Note, Dat. Pl. ἄναξι; ἀέρψι, βασὶ, λέοντι. Sing. λέων. Pl. πολέσι, γίγασι, ἀνδράσι γαστῆρσι.

7. C, ξ, ψ.

ας, αις αως, ες, εις, ευς, ης, ις, ⊖, ους, υς, ως· λς, νς, ρ·. &c.

Words: λαμπὰς, γῆρας, μέλας, γιγὰς, λᾶας· δαὶς, ποὺς· ναῦς· λιπὴς· κλεὶς, χαρίεις, κλεὶς· βασιλεὺς Κλέων, πρεσβὺς, ἀληθὴς, φιλότης· ὄφις, κρίτης, ὄρνις, χάρις, δέμας, ἐὼς, ἀκρὶς· τεῖχ⊖, τετυφὼς· βοῦς, πλακοῦς, ὀδὸς, πῶς, ἵς, νεῦς· μῦς ὀξὺς, πῆχυς, χλαμὺς, κόρυς, ζεῦγνυς· αὐδὼς, ἵππως, γέλως, τετυφὼς, φὼς· ἅλς· ἔλμινς, Τίρυνς· μάκαρς· ἄρπαξ, θώρηξ, χιὼν ιξ, σφίξ, ὄνυξ, βήξ, ἄναξ, νὺξ· ἄρψ, ὠψ, λαίλαψ, ὄψ, κίνυψ, κορυθαίολψ,

1. αι.

G. αιδ⊙, αι⌉⊙, αιν⊙, αιν⌉⊙, αι⊙.
D. αιδι, αιπι, αιβι, αιντι, αι.
A. αιδα, αι, αιν, αιντα, αιαν. Voc. as Nom.
Dual. and Pl. are eaſy. Dat. Pl. αισι.

2. αις.

αι⌉⊙, αιδ⊙, —πες, —δες,
—π, —δι, αιτε, αιδε, —τως, —δων,
—τα, —δα, —τοιν, —δοιν. αισι,
V. αῖ. —τας, —δας. V. as N.

3. αιϝ. 4. ες.

α⊙, αε, αες, ε⊙, εε, εα,
αι, αοιν, αων, ει, εοιν, εων,
αωϝ, αωσι, ες, εσι,
αω, αες. ες, εα. Voc. as Nom.

5. ευς.

1. εϝ⊙--ϝι--γα-- | γε--γοιν | --γες--γων--σι--γας--γες.
2. εϝ⌉⊙--π--πα--ει/εϝ } εϝτε--τοιν } εϝτες-των-ειτι-εϝτας-τες.
3. ειδ⊙--δι--δα-ειδ/ει } ειδε--δοιν } δε--δων--σι--δας--δες.

6. ευς.

ε⊙--ϝι--ϝα--ϝυ | ϝε--ϝοιν | ϝες--ϝων--ϝυσι--ϝας--ϝες.

7. ης.

1. εϝ⌉⊙--ϖ--πα--ης, &c.
2. ῆϝ⌉⊙—π--πα--ης | ῆϝτε—τοιν | ῆϝτες--των—ῆσι, &c.
3. ε⊙--ει--ϝα--ης | ϝε, εοιν | ϝες, &c.
4. η⌉⊙--π-πα-ης | ητε—τοιν | τες--των—σι--τας—τες.

8. ις.

8. ις. Τίγεις--ιδος, ιος.—

I. ιος, ιι, ιν, ι | ιε, ιοιν | ιες, ιων, ισι, ιας, ιες.

2. ιδος, ιδι, ιδα } ις / ιν } ι } ιδι--ιδοιν | ιδες--δων-δι-δας-δες.

3. ιτος, τι, τα } ις / ιν } ι } ιτε--ιτοιν | ιτες--των--σι--τας--τες,
& ιθος, ι. &c.

4. ισοι--σι--σα } ις / ιν } ι } ισε, σοιν | σες--σων--σι--σας--σες.

5. ιγος--γι-γα--ις | ιγε--ιγοιν | --γες--γων--σι—γας-γες.

9. ος.

I. εος--ει—ος--ος | εε--εοιν | εα--εων--εσι--εα--εα.

2. οτος--οτι--οτα--ος | οτε--τοιν | τα--των--σι--τα--τα.

10. ας.

I. ος--οϊ--οα--ας | οε--οιν | οες--οων--ασι--οας. V. as N.
ας ας.

2. ᾶντος--ντι--τα--ᾶς | ᾶντε--αιν | -τες--ων--ᾶσι-τας-τες.

3. ώντος--ντι--τα--ας | αντε--αιν—τες--ων--ᾶσι--τας--τες.

4. οδος--δι--δα--ας | οδε--αιν | οδες--ων--ασι--δας--δες.

5. ωτος--τι--κς--κς | ωτε--οιν | ωτι--ωϊ--ωσι--τα--τα.
ᾰς makes also ᾰκατα, and ᾰκασι.

6. ος--οϊ--οα-- } ας / αν } &c. as νᾶς νός. See I.

11. ις.

I. υος, &c. 2. εος. 3. εως. 4. υδος. 5. υθος.
6. ωτος.

12. ως.

ω } 4. ώτος. 5. ωπος,
I. ώς. 2. ως. 3. ωτος. and ωδος.

13. λς. νς.

1. λ⊖. 2. ν⊖. 3. ω⊖.

14. ρς. ξ. ψ.

1. φ⊖. 2. γ⊖. 3. κ⊖. 4. αυκ⊖. 5. χ⊖.
6. υχ⊖, ηχ⊖, ακ⊖, υκ⊖ | αβ⊖, ωπ⊖, απ⊖, •πς, υφ⊖, ιφ⊖, &c.

3. *Imparisyllabic* Contracted.

Note, These arise from the fifth of the Simple.

Endings: ης, ⊖, ις, ι, ευς ις, ω ως, ηρ, ων, &c.

Words: Δημο-θένης, Ἡρακλέης, τεῖχ⊖, ὄφις, σίνηπ, βασιλεύς, ἀφεσῖς, λιπαρὲ, κλεεσσ χρᾶς, δᾶς, χοινῶν, αἰδὼς, ἀϊὴρ, κλεαρ κῆρ, &c.

1. ης. ε⊖, εϊ, εσ, ες, ις, ει, η, ιν	ες	εε, εοιν η, οιν	εες, εων, εσι, εας. V. as εις, ῶν, εσι, εις. N.

Or, έης, ῆς, εε⊖, έες, &c. So -ες-ε⊖, -κς, } &c. as ἱππομανές,

2. ⊖. ε⊖, εῖ, ⊖ κς, ει,	same as	ης	εα, η, &c. A. & V. like N.
3. ις. ι⊖, ιι, ιν, ι, ι	ιε--ιοιν	ιες ις	ιας, V. as ιων, ισι, ιας. N.

Or, εως, ει | &c. *atticè*; or ε⊖, &c. *ionicè*.

4. ι. ι⊖, ιι, ι. ι	ιε--ιοιν	ιχ, ι,	&c.
5. ευς. ε⊖, εϊ, εχ, εῦ ει	εε, εοιν	ἑες ῆς	ἑας. εων, εῦσι, ἑας.

So ι, as αφεσῖς, ε⊖— V. υ. πηχῶν. Gen. p. is read.

So υ, as ασ, ε⊖, ϊ——————Plu. εα, &c.
ει, η,

but εως pure, *atticè*, εως, ϊ, εα, &c.
ῶς, ῆ, ᾶ,

6. ν.

6. ω. ος | ῖ | ᾶ | οῖ | ῶ--οῖν | οι--ῶν--οῖς-ᾶς-οί.
ῆς | εῖ | ᾱ | ῳ

So ὼς, as ἀιδὼς--ος, ῆς, } &c. Acc. ἀιδῶ--ῶ | ἠῶ-ῶ.

but ἀεχῶ--ὼ, &c. ἠὼς often ἕως.

7. As, αἰος, ᾳπ, | ατς, ᾶτων, | ατα, ᾶτων, | ασι, &c.
αος, ᾳϊ, | ᾳς, ᾶων, | αα, ᾶων, |
ως, ᾳ, | α, ῷν, | α, ῶν, |

Doricè, --ῆς--ητὸς, &c.

And αις | αϊδος | &c. as δαῖς--δῇς, | & αυς | δαίος,
ᾳς | ᾶδος | ας | ᾶτος: χρας.

8. ηρ. εαρ, εαρος | &c. Or, ερος, εελ, εεθ, &c.
ῆρ, ῆρος, | ρος, ελ, εα,

Sometimes δ or τ before, as ἀνδρος, δυναστός.

9. ων. as, εὼν, εᾶνος, | &c. Sometimes by *Syncope*, as χωὼν, χώονος, | &c. v. χώον.
ὼν, ῶνος, |
χωνὸς, |

δόρυος, δυεὸς, &c. by *Metathesis*.

See the Contract Participles also.

10. ως. See above in ω. Also αϊς, αῖς, αϊδος, as παὶς, παῖς.

Also ις, contracted Pl. in ῖς, as ἐεννύες, ῖς, &c. Also υς, as βοες, βυς. βόας, βῦς. And πλαχόεις ῦς. όεντος, ῦντος, &c. V. οεν, υν; or όεις, ῦς. Also ήεις, ῆς, ήεν, ῆν; or ήεις, ῆς, ήεντος, ήντος, as ψαλήεις, ῆς, &c.

III. *Irregulars*, or *Heteroclits*.

I. In GENDER.

Masc. } and Sing. } { Neut. } { Pl. } ἐρεθμὸς, ζυγὸς, πόρταρος, χέδροψ. Pl. α. Masc. & Neut. Pl. δεσμὸς, δόρυος, κώκλος, λύκνος, μυρὸς, μύχλος, νῶτος, πυρσὸς, σαθμὸς, ταρσὸς, τράχηλος, χάλινος, &c. Fem. Sing. and Neut. Pl. κέλαθος. Fem.

Sing.

Sing. and Masc. Dual. γωνὶ, πόλις, ὀδὸς, χεὶρ. γωνὴ, γωναικὸς. V. γυῖα.

2. In CASE.

Undeclin'd are, 1. Names of Letters, as ἄλφα: Words cut short, as δῶ for δῶμα: All Numbers from Four: And Poetical Words in φι, φιν. 2. βρέτας, δέμας, σέβας, ὄναρ, δέπας, ὄφελος, βέλας, νῶκαρ, δῶς, &c.

Λᾶας, αν, *Diptote.* Grammarians differ here; some make βρέτας *Triptote*, some *Diptote*, &c.

Names of Letters have often the Plural, as σίγματα, &c.

Foreign Words are *Aptotes*, as Δαβίδ: Natural Voices, as κοὰξ, βυῦ, &c. Sounds inanimate, as βρεκεκέξ; and Words taken τεχνικῶς, as τὸ ἄσχολος, this Word ἄσχολος: Words increas'd by *Paragoge*, as πάτροι. Of χρέων, *fatum*, is read τῦ χρέων. *Eur. Hipp.* 2256.

Triptote, μάρτις--ιν--ισι.

Monoptote: ὦτὰν from ἔπος: ὦπόποι, *O Dii.*

Diptotes: ἄμφω, ὀδοῖς, ἄπα.

Triptotes: ἀλλήλαιν--σιν--ω--ας--οις--υς, &c. χρεῶ, or χρεὰ for χρεὰ, Nom. Neut. | δῶς, *domus* | καταχλαῖνες. Nom.

Tetraptotes: ἀρνος--να--νες--νῶν. Ἰησοῦς--ῦ--ῦν--ῦ.

Diminutives in δς, as δενδρῦς--δ--δν--δ.

Pronouns, Indefinites and Interrogatives want the Vocative; except σὺ, and ἕτος for αὐ.

Τῶν ἐκεῖνον, *horum*, Gen. only. τὰς ἐκείνας, from ἡ ἐκεῖνα for ἐκεῖναι, Acc. τὼ ἐκείνε, Nom. Acc. Du. ὦ ἐκεῖνα, *hæ illi*.

σφίσι, σφίν } δείνεσι, σοῖσι, ἀνδράσιν, Dat. Pl.

Diptotes: ἕξεσι, Dat. --σὶ· κλισὶ, --σι | κρίνεα --εσι | λῖς, λῖν | σέσι, τὰ σέα | φῶτες--ας, φῶς.

3. In

3. In Number.

Some want the Plural, as ἅλς, γῆ, ἀὴρ, πῦρ, ἔλαιον, and proper Names, but not always; for γαῖ, ἀέρες, &c. are read. Some the Singular, as ἄλφιτα; θῦα, Names of Feasts, &c.

4. In Declension.

Some Neuters in ωρ make ατος, as ἦμαρ, &c. γάλα, --ατος: σκῶρ, σκατὸς; ὕδωρ, --δατος, ὄναρ, *per Epent.* τῶ ὀνείρατος. Some have many Nominatives; as, Ζεύς, Δεύς, &c. Some many Genitives, &c. as χόνις, χόνιος, χόνιαος: χόνις, δόρυ, Gen. Poet. χονός, δουρός, &c. Μωσῆς, --ῆ, --ῆν, --ῆ } Dat. --ῆι, --ῆϊ, --ῆ, &c. --εος, --εως, --ῆος, --ῆως, --ῆι, --ῆϊ, --ῆ

νῆς, Gen. νη and νεός; χρῆς, G. χρῆ and χρεός | γέλως, Gen. --ω, --ωτος } So κάλως, ἔρως. ἄρσην, G. ἄρσενος, ἄρρην, ἄρρενος, &c.

κεμεύσης, # κεμεύσεα--ην--η, and the like. Θήσεως, Gen. --ησος, εως: and θέμεν is read. Σολομῶν, χάρων, G. ῶνος; and ων, ονος } χείρ makes χε-ειρ-ῶν.

Patronymicks belong to a Family, as πηλείδης, Νηρεΐς, &c. *Ionicè* in ίων, as κεφαλίων. Diminutives are in ων, αξ, ακος, λος. Fem. in ις, σκη, γη. N. in ιον, &c. Possessives in κος, ιος, νος, ειος; ώδης, pure, &c.

By the Analogy of the *Patronymicks* may be form'd Σωφολκλῆς, a *Suffolk-man*; Βυριώτης, one of *Bury*; Πωλιάδης, of the *Poly Family*; Κερπετίδης, of the *Crofts*, &c.

Masc. Κερνίδης, ίων; Αἰξείδης, είων, φασιανπάδης, &c. Fem. in ὶς, ίνη, ὰς, ώνη, &c.

RULES.

The Declenſions are commonly thus divided by their Endings; Five Simple.

1. ας, ης, Voc. Sing. often in α; or, ᾶς, ᾶ, ᾶ, ᾶν, *Doricè*: or ας pure, α, &c. Some in the Voc. draw back the Accent, as εὐρύοπις, εὐρύοπα. *Atticè* the Voc. is always like the Nom.

2. η, α. Gen. in ας of Words in δα, θα, ρα, α pure. To Caſes φι and φιν are added; and Caſes are chang'd, as ἀλκὶ for --κῆ. The Syllable to which φι or φιν is added, is often chang'd, as στέπ-φι, σθένεσφιν, μελεδωνόφι; for the Neut. ος paſſes into εσφι, ος in an Oblique Caſe into όφι; ſo ον, οφι, as ὀστέοφιν; and οφι, as ἐγχεόφιν; ως, ωσι, as νεῶφι.

3. ος, ον. Here Caſes are chang'd, as ἄστροις--στε-σι: cut off, as ἔθεον. ἔθει, &c. εος, ους, έα, ᾶ, &c. οος, ῶς; εον, ῶν, Contracts.

4. ως, ων. Acc. often in ω, as ἄθω. τὸ χρέως, Neut. σῶς of σόος, σῶ, σῶ, σόας, σῶς: σόον, σῶν.

5. ξ, ι, υ, ω, ρ, ϝ, σ, ξ, ψ. Acc. Sing. in α or ν. Voc. like Nom. but often of ας in αν, of ων, ον; ην, εν; ιεις, ιες, and ιεν; ης, ες; ις, ι; υς, υ; ωρ, ορ; and ἄναξ, ἄνα, &c.

Dat. Pl. in σι, ψι, ξι. ἔθνεσι {ες, ας} θνης: κλεῖδ{ες, ας}σι: ὄρνιθ{ες, ας} ὄρνισι. πατὴρ and χαστὴρ are contracted only in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. but πατρῶν is read. *Odyſ.* ν. 687. Δις makes the Acc. δα. ὄρνις, κόρις, κλεῖς, Acc. ν and ν. χάρις, *a Favour*, only χάριν; one of the Graces, χάριτα | ναῦς, χοῦς, βοῦς: Acc. νῆα, χοᾶ, βόα, as well as ναῦν, &c. | λέων, Voc. λέον. | ἄϊας, Voc. --αν and α. | So Θόας, Κάλχας, &c. | --εύς, Voc. εῦ, ῦ; and ευ, ὖ. | Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, V. ἄπολλον, πόσειδον. | ἀνὴρ, Voc. ἄνερ, &c. Nom. in ευς, υς, Voc. ευ, υ. | πῆχυς, ὠκύς, ὀδὰξ, ἁ ὀδύς; but χαλκόλεος, ὦ χαλκό-

πους,

πε, and the like. | ὀξὺς, δῶεὶς, and the like, ὦ ὀξὺ, δῶεί: | Σωκράπης, ὦ Σώκραπες, and the like. δ, θ, ν, ζ, in the Dat. Sing. are thrown away in the Dat. Plural, ες χάριπ, χάρισ. Dat. Pl. of ῆις--ασι; ἄρλω, ἄρναι; ἀσπὶρ, --σραι. Dat. Pl. of λέων--υσι; πθεὶς--εῖσι, and the like.

5. Contracted.

1. In ης, Θ. Acc. often ην; ας Pl. and Sing. εα, ῆ, ᾶ. 2. ις, ι. 3. εις, ις, υ. 4. ως, ω. ω Acc. of ω, is ώ; of ὼς, is ῶ. 5. ας pure, and ρας. Contracted by removing τ. ν is put to Datives Plural before a Vowel, as χαρὶν ἀνίπποις. So ἔπασιν for ἔπ-χασι. Dat. Pl. Poet. ι to εσι, εσσι.

Rules for Adjectives.

1. Three Genders and Endings, ἀγαθὸς--ὴ--ὸν.
2. Three Genders and two Endings, ὁ ϰὴ ἥ ἔν-δοξΘ, πὸ--ὸν.
3. Three Genders and one Ending, ὁ ϰὴ ἡ, ϰὴ πὸ, ἄρπαξ. Two Genders, ὁ ϰὴ ἡ ἀπάπως. ἀιώνιΘ, α, ον: ὁ ϰὴ ἡ ἀιώνιΘ, &c.

Compounds of πλόΘ make η Fem. ἥμισυς, υς, ει. Pl. N. Acc. ἡμίσειες, ἡμίσεα.

These and others, as ἀργὴς, ῆηΘ and ἑτΘ; πυς compounded, varied by πεν, ποδα, refer to the Irregulars; with many more.

CHAP. IV.

Declenſions of Adjectives; Compariſon; Rules; Exceptions.

1. Simple. 2 Contract. 3. Irregular.

	Sing.				Pl.	Words.
M.	ος,	ου,	ῳ,	ον pure,	} --οι--αι--α	} ἀγαθὸς,
F.	η,	ου,	ῃ,	α,		ὁδὸς.
N.	ον,	ου,	ῳ,	ον,		
	υς,	ους,	ῦϊ,	υν,	} ωυ--ωυ--ωυ	} πῆχυς,
	ις,	ους,	ῖϊ,	ιν,		ἀνθρωπὸς,
	ξ,	ὸξ,	ῖξ,	κα,		ἄγκυρα.
	ω,	οῦς,	ῷ,	ῶν,	} οις--αις--οις	} ος pure, & ρος make a Fem.
	η,	οῦ,	ῇ,	ᾶν,		
	ῳ,	οῦς,	ῷ,	ῶν,		
	ον,	ου,	ῳ,	ον,	} ες--αι--α--	} ἕτερος is ſometimes declin'd with an Article, ὁἕτερος, θάτερος; but uncontinued, if no Conſonant intervenes.
	ης,	ους,	ῃ,	ᾶν,		
	ς,	ου,	ῳ,	ον,		
	ε,	ους,	ῃ,	ᾶν,	} οι--αι--α.	
	ῃ,	ου,	ῃ,	ᾶ,		
	ου,	ους,	ῳ,	ων,		
Dual.	ω--α--ω				}	
	οιν--αιν--οιν.					

Two Terminations, ος, ον. ος M. F. ον N.

ος } υς, ῦϊ, ους, ε } ες, οιν { οι / ᾳ ωυ, οις, ους, ᾳ } οι / ᾳ } ἄλλος.

Fem.

Fem. sometimes in η, as ἀθανάτη, ἀοιδή.

So ως } ω, ῳ, &c. *Attic.* See above ὑπὸ χρεως.
ων }

So Compounds of γῆ, γῆρας, κέρας, χθών, &c.

2. ις, as χαρίεις. Partic. τυφθείς, τυπείς.

εἰς, ἐντ--π--τα, ει--εν } εντ--τοιν } -ντες-των, εισι, εντας,
ἑασα, ἑασης--σῃ--σαν, ἑασα } ἑασα--σαιν } -σαι--σῶν, ἑασας, ἑασας,
ἐν, ἐντ--π, ἐν, ἐν } ἐντα--τοιν } -ντα--των, εισι, εντα.

Voc. as Nom.

Participles make εῖσα, Fem. εἶσης, εῖσαν, &c.
V. S. εἰς, M.

3. υς. Words: ἡδύς, ἄδακρυς.

υς, εια, υ, for three Terminations, υ Contracts; and for two Endings, ὺς, εῖας, ὺς; εῖ, εῖα, εῖ; ὺν, εῖαν, ὺ. | ἐες, εῖα, ἐε, ἔοιν, εἶαιν, ἔοιν. | Pl. ἐες, εῖαι, ἑα; ἑων, εἰῶν, ἑων; ἑσι, εἶαις, ἑσι; ἑας, εἶας, ἑα. Voc. as N.

ις } υ⊙, υ; υς, } υ; } υε, υοιν, } υες / υα υων, υσι, υας / υα. V. as N.
ὺ } υ, }

υ again contracts. υες, ις; υᾶς, ῦς: So εες, ῆς, εᾶς, ῆς, &c.

4. ας. Some make ασα Fem. ασης, &c. as πᾶς, πτὰς.

ας, αν⊙--ι--να } ανε---οιν } -νες, νων, σι, νας } μέλας,
αινα, αινης--ῃ--αν } αινα--αιν } -ναι, νῶν, ναις, ναις } πάλας,
αν, αν⊙--ι--αν } ανε---οιν } -να, νών, σι, να } &c.

For two Terminations, as ἀέιρας.

ἀς } αντ⊙; αντι, ἄν } αντε, αντοιν } αντες / αντα αντων, ασι, &c.

5. ις. Two Terminations thus, as πῆς.

ις, ιν⊙, νι, να ις } ινε--νοιν } νες, / να νων, σι, νας, / να. V. as N.
ῖς, ῖ, ῖ }

Or, ηΘ, ιδΘ, in the Gen. &c. See above. Words: δίχαεις, δίπαεις. υ contracts.

6. ων. Words; ἄρσων, πίρων.

ων, εντΘ—π, ᾶν, &c. See above, and the Participles.
ουσα, ουσης—σῆ, &c. ᾶσα, &c.
ον, εντΘ—π, ουν,

Two Endings. Words; σώφρων, μείζων. ν cont.

ων, ον } ονΘ -ι -να, ον } ονε-ονοιν } ονες, -νων-οσι- -νας, -να. V. as N.

II. ADJECTIVES Contracted.

I. εΘ, ῆς. οΘ ῆς. Words: χρύσεΘ, ἁπλόΘ, ἀργύρεΘ.

εΘ	έα	έᾳ	έον	ές		έω	έοιν		έοι	έων	έοις	έας
ῆς	ᾶ	ῶ	ῆν	ῆ		ῶ	οῖν		οῖ	ῶν	οῖς	ᾶς
εα	ειης	ειη	ειην	εαι		εαν	εαιν		εαι		εαις	εας
ᾶ	ης	η	ην	η		α	αιν		αι		αις	ας
εον	έᾶ	έᾷ	έουν	έουν		έω	έοιν		έα		έοις	έα
ᾶν	ᾶ	ᾷ	οῦν	οῦν		ὼ	οῖν		α		οῖς	ᾶ

Voc. as Nom. Mind the Rules for Accents.

The Poets and *Ionicks* use this Sort mostly uncontracted. If a Vowel or ρ precedes εΘ, as ἱρέΘ, εα Fem. is contracted to α.

So οΘ, ῆς, &c. as ἁπλόΘ, and the like. But Compounds of γνΘ, δόΘ, πόΘ, χρυΘ, χροός, are of two Terminations, and are in the Contract Cases *Peracute*, as ἀσήμους. So Compounds of μνᾶ, as δίμνους, υν, υ, &c.

οΘ

οῦς	οῦκ	οῦφ	οῦν	οῦς,	υ	οῦω	οῦιν	οῦι, οὶ	*&c.* N. Ac. and V. Pl.
ους	ουκ	ουφ	ουν	ους,	υν	ουω	ουιν	ουι, οι	Neut. uncontracted.

οῦν | But since χρῦς has the Gen. χρῦ, or χροός,
υν | we read λιθόχροα, χιονόχροας, &c. So νῦς.

2. ήεις, ῆς; όεις, ῆς: ις, ης, ων, υς, αῦς. Words: τιμήεις, πλαχόεις, νῆστις, ἀληθὴς, μείζων, ἡδὺς, ἄδακρυς.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ήεις	ήεσσα	ῆεν
	ῆϊ	ῆσσα	ῆν.
G.	ήεντος	ηέσσης	ήεντος
	ῆντος	ήσσης	λῶτος.
D.	--ντι--	--σσῃ--	--ντι.
Ac.	ήεντα	ήεσσαν	ῆεν
	λῶτα	ῆσσαν	λῶν.

Dual.

ήεντε	ηέσσα	ήεντε
λῶτε	ήσσα	λῶτε.
ήεντοιν	ηέσσαιν	ήεντοιν
ήντοιν	ήσσαιν	ήντοιν.

Voc. as Nom.

Plural.

ήεντες | λῶτες | ήεσσαι, ῆσσαι | ήεντα, λῶντα | ηέντων,
λώτων | ηεσσῶν, ησσῶν, ησσῶν | ηέντων, ήντων | ήεσσι, ῆσι |
ηέσσας, ήσσας | ήεσσι, ῆσι | ηέντας, λῶτας | ηέσσας | ήεντα.
Voc. as Nom. | ησσας | ήντα.

2. όεις, ῆς, όεσσα, ῆσσα, όεν, ῆν.

G. όεντος, ῆντος | οέσσης, όσσης | *&c.* like ήεις, ῆς. and ἀεις--ασ, *&c.* as ἀλλαέις.

3. ις. Dat. ῖι, ῖ. Nom. Pl. ῖες, ῖς. Ac. ῖας, ῖς. Voc. as Nom.

4. ης--ής, ῆς--εί, εῖ--έα, ῆ-- | έες, ῆ--έσιν, οῖν | έες, εῖς, έων, ῶν--σσι--έας, εῖς--έα, ῆ.

5. ων. Ac. Sing. ονα, οα, ω. Nom. Pl. ονες, οες, ως; and ονα, οα, ω. Ac. ονας, οας, ως, *&c.* So all Comparatives in ων.

6. υς.

6. ις. Dat. ῖι, ῆι. N. Pl. ῖες, ῆες. So Voc. Ac. ῖν, ῆν. Or, as ἀδάμας. Nom. Pl. υες, ῦς. Ac. υας, ῦς.

7. αων. αών. N. Sing. ως, ων. Ac. Sing. ών, ων. Ac. Pl. ώς, ως.

II. Adjectives Irregular.

ύς, πολύς, πολιός, πλησίος, πρόσος, ἄλλος, αὐτός, ἕκαστος, make ο Neuter; and ſome ο and ον: ον us'd here is *Attic.*

Ῥιπόκερως, and the Compounds of ἔρως and γέλως, make the Gen. ωτος. *Atticks* put μελιηδῶπαν, οἰνοβῶπαν, for --όεσσαν, of όεις, ῶεν. ἡμίσεις is a Gen. of ἥμισυς, and ἡμίσεα, Ac. Pl.

Μεγάλε is a Voc. of μέγας. *Æſchyl. in Euſtath.* Adjectives from Subſtantives in ις change the Accent, as πάρις, Πάτροκλος.

Compounds of πᾶς and ὁδός are declin'd like the Subſtantives; ὁ καὶ ἡ πάτρως, καὶ τὸ πάτρων, τῷ πάτρῳ ἢ ἀπ' ὁδός, ἀπόδων, ἀποδόντος. They of ὁδός are found in ων, as καρχαρόδων. *Theoc.* yet make οντος. *Hom.* ιλ. υ. 198. In Proſe, ἀληθής--ῆι--ῆ--οῖν, ῆς, ῶν, ſhould only be us'd. ης pure contracted ſometimes turn ἑα into ᾶ, as ἀκεραιᾶ. *Ariſt.* not always; as διφυῆ. *Soph.* Ἑκὼν and ἄκων, *volens, nolens,* are declin'd--ων--ουσα--ον, &c. like Participles in ων.

Many are of two Genders, ἀμάτως, ἀπάτως, &c.

Words: πολύς, εἷς, πᾶς, δύο, ἄμφω, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες, πέντε, &c. to an 100, διακόσιοι, &c. πολλός, ἡ, όν; ᾶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, &c. leſs us'd.

1. Πολυς--ύ; υος, υ; υ: So πάμπολυς, υ. The Poets ſay, πολύς, έος, εῖ, έα; έες, έων, έσσι, εσι, έας, έων. It borrows Caſes of πολλός.

2. ῆς,

2. ἷς, μία, ἕν; ἑνὸς, μιᾶς, ἑνὸς; ἑνὶ, μιᾷ, ἑνὶ; ἕνα, μίαν, ἕν: So μηδεὶς, μηδεμία; and in the Pl. is read, ὐδένες, --νας, of ὐδεὶς, declin'd in like manner; and of μηδεὶς, --ένες--ένας--έπ. μία from ἷΘ, ἵα.

3. Δύο, *Atticè* δύω is Dual and Plural of all Genders; and G. D. δυοῖν--ῳ̃ν--οἷν, *Atticè* δυσί.

So ἀμφω; and G. D, ἀμφοῖν.

M. F. τρεῖς,
N. τρία, τριῶν, τρισὶ. Ac. and Voc. as Nom.

So πέντε--εσσαρες--εσ; σων; σι; σας, εσ. Πέντε, &c. to an 100 are undeclin'd, all Cases being alike. Διακόσιοι--αι--α--ων--οις, &c. So from an 100 all are declin'd.

Numerals; δισ--ῦς, ακοσΘ, &c. δεκὰς; μυριαῦΘ, δέκαΘ; δεκαεξαῦΘ, μοναὰς; δυάς, &c. Subst.

Other Irregulars; ἀγήραος, ὁ ϗ ἡ φιλέλλην; ἡγεμονὼ. Sing. ἰσχέαος; δεῖνα *Aptote* in both Numbers, or G. Θ, ι.

Redundants; ἀεσσὸς, ἀσσὸς, &c. See above.

II. Comparison, Regular, Irregular, Defective.

1. Regular.

If the *Penult* Positive be short, the Comparative is in ώτερΘ, the Superlative in ωτατΘ: κενὸς and σπανὸς make both ο-, ω- }-τερΘ, -ταΤΘ: So ἴσΘ. Others in Θ make ὁ--τερΘ--ταΤΘ. We find in *Homer* καχξεινώτερΘ. Some cast away ο, some ω, as φίλΘ, φίλτερΘ, φίλταΤΘ. So γέραιΘ, παλαιὸς, χλαῖΘ, μειραίτερΘ, &c. ἠρειΘ, δεξιὸς, ἠρειτέρΘ, δεξίτερΘ. The *Atticks* form many in έστερΘ, έστατΘ, as αἰδοῖΘ, ἀνιηρὸς, &c. And in αίτερΘ, αίτατΘ, as πουχΘ,

ῆσυχος, μέσος. Some in both, as ἄσμενος: Some in ίστερος, ίστατος, as λαλος; Superl. by *Syncope*, λάλιστος: So πλωχὸς, πλωχότερος, *Arist.* and πλωχότερος, *Athen.*

Others thus:

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.	Words:
αξ,	αξ—		Μάκαρ, μέλας, χαρίεις,
ας,	αρ—		τέρην, εὐσεβὴς, χαρὲὶς,
ες,	ες—		ἁπλοῦς, εὐρὺς, σώφρων.
ἰων,	ενες-		
ης,	ες—	τερος	εὐρὺς makes also
ις,	ις—		εὐρέων—υστος: πίων
υς,	υς—		makes πότερος—πα-
ξ,	υ—		τος. ἁπλοῦς, ἁπλότερος
ων,	ονες-		also. Adjectives in
			ξ turn ος of the Gen.

into ίκτερος—ίκατος, as ἄρπαξ—αγιστερος—καστος: So βλαξ.

2. Irregular. Specimen of them.

Ἀγαθὸς, ἀμείνων, ἀγαθόπατος.

Ἐλαχὺς, ελάσσων, ελαχίστερος, } ἐλάχιστος.

Καλὸς, καλλίων, κάλλιστος.

Κρατὺς, κρείσσων, κράτιστος.

Μέγας, μεί—ζων—ζότερος—μέγιστος.

Ὀλιγὸς, Superl. ὄλιστος· ὀλί—γος—γιστος.

Πάτων—πότερος—πατος,

Πολὺς, πλείων, πλέων, πλεῖν, Att. } πλεῖστος.

Ῥᾴδιος—διστερος, ῥᾶστος.

ῥᾴων.

Ψαδὸς—διστερος—πατος, &c.

3. Defective.

1. Positive is wanting. ἀρείων, ἄριστος; from ἀγαθός. And,

2. Comparative; ἐμὸς--πρὸς--πόθεν. ἀνθρώπινος--νόστατος: κλεπτὴς---πόθεν.

3. Comparative only; ἀμμότερος, ἀφότερος. βελτίων, ἥσσων, κρείσσων contracted from βεκτίων, ταχίων, παχίων.

4. Superlative alone; ἔσχατος, πύματος, κραμβότατος, κύδιστος, μυχ--αί--τατος--ότατος--ατος.

Participles are compar'd, as ἐρρωμενέστερος--έστατος--ατος.

Substantives are compar'd, as βασιλεύς--έστερος--τατος, κυών, καύτερος, --τατος.

Pronouns, as αὐτὸς, --πότατος.

Adverbs, as ἄνω—ώτερος--τατος.

Prepositions, as πρὸ, πρότερος, πρῶτος.

Verbs, as βάλλω, βέλ--τίων } --τατος.
--τερος }

θέλω; λώων, λῶστος; as, *opto--timus.*

The Poets say, φιλίων--λιστος.

Many in ίων--ιστος seem to arise from obsolete Words in ις, as ἀγαθίων--θιστος, &c.

Add to these, ὑπὲρ--τερος--τατος, or ὕπατος, the *Greek* Word for the *Roman* Consul. ἑσπὸς, --περ--πέρατα, and many others, which a good *Lexicon*, or the common Grammars of *Leeds*, *Camden*, *Busby*, &c. will easily supply.

CHAP. V.

Pronouns, Subſtantive and Adjective; and Auxiliary Verb εἰμὶ.

1. ἐγὼ | ἐμοῦ | ἐμοὶ | ἐμὲ | νῶϊ, νώ | ἡμ--εῖς--ῶν--ῖν--ᾶς.
Att. add γέ | μου | μοὶ | μὲ | νῶϊν, νῶν

2. σὺ, σοῦ, σοῖ, σὲ, ὦ σὺ | σφῶϊ, σφὼ, --ϊν--ῶν | ὑμ--εῖς --ῶν--ῖν--ᾶς. Often for Voc. Sing. ὦ ϗΘ. σφω, ιΘ, *illi*, Enclit. Il. *a.* 514. and ε. 531.

3. ὅς | ἕ, οἷ, ἑ | σφῶ-ἑ-ἵν-ῶν- | σφ-εῖς-ᾶν-ἵσι-ᾶς, or ἅς.
ἑοῦ | ἑοῖ | σφέ

Doricks ſay μὶν, νὶν, *ipſum, am, os, as, a, ius,* ὅς is for αὐτὸς, and is us'd of any Perſon.

4. ἑ, ἥ, τὸ, δεῖνα } --νΘ--νι--να. Pronoun Adjectives are declin'd like others. For σφέΘ, we ſay
δεῖνος }
in Proſe, σφέτεροΘ.

		Dual.	Plu.
5. ἕτΘ, *ipſe.*	τέτο-τῳ—τον	V.	τέτω-τοιν
αὖτος,	ταύτης-τῃ-τάω	as	ταύτα-ταιν
τῆτο,	τέτε--τῳ--το	N.	τέτω-τοιν

	τέτοις—τους	V.		Αὐτὸς with an
τέτων	ταύτας--τας	as		Article before it
	τέτοις—τα	N.		ſignifies *idem*, &

is thus declin'd. or Neut. is us'd, as ἐκεῖνον, &c.

ὁ αὐτὸς,	τὸ αὐτὸ, ταὐτὸ,	Pl. τὰ αὐτὰ, ταὐτά.
ἡ—ἡ,	τὴ αὐτῆ, ταὐτῆ,	
τὸ—τὸ, or	τὼ αὐτὼ, ταὐτὼ, &c.	
ταὐτὸ—τὸ,	τὼ αὐτῶ, ταὐτῶ,	

Com-

Compounds; ἐμαυτῦ, ῆς, ῦ; σεαυτῦ, σεωυτῦ, ῆς, ῦ; which want the Dual and Plural. ἑαυτῦ, and by *Apharesis*, αὑτῦ makes --τοῖς--ταῖς--τοῖς--τοὺ--τὰς--τά; which are of all Persons, and signify *nostri--vestri --tui--sui--ipsorum*, &c.

6. ὅστις compounded of ὅς and τὶς, and declin'd, ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι; ὅτινος, ἥστινος, ὅτινος, &c. The *Atticks* use ὅτευ, ὅτεω, --των--τοις, and Nom. and Ac. Pl. ἅττα; for ὅς, *qui*, *cujus*, &c. which seem to be compounded of the two Articles, ὁ and ὅς: or the last, for ἅ, ἅτινα.

2. εἰμί, Verb Substantive.

Indic. Pres.

εἰμὶ, εἶ ἐστὶ; ἐσὸν--ὸν; ἐσμέν--στὲ--εἰσί.
ἐἶς, Poet.

Imperf. ἦν, ἦς, ἦ; ἦσον--ἦστον; ἦμεν--τε--σαν.
ἦ̃ *Att.* ἦ̃ by Syn.

Plup. ἤμεν--σο--το; --μεθον--σθον--σθην; --ἦμεθα--σθε--ντο.

Fut. ἔσομαι--σῃ--σεται } --σόμεθον--σεσθον--σθον; --σόμεθα
ἔσῃ. } --σεσθε--σονται.

Imperat. ἴσθι, ἔστω | ἔστον, --ὄντων | ἔστε--ἔστωσαν
ἔστω, ἤτω | ἔστων.

Optat. Pres. and Imperf.

εἴην--ης--η; --τον--την; --μεν--τε--σαν.

Fut. ἐσοίμην--οιο--οιτο, --μεθον--σθον--σθην; --μεθα--σθε --οιντο.

Subj. ὦ, ἦς, ἦ; ἦτον--τον: ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.

Fut. ἔσωμαι--σῃ--σηται; --σώμεθον--σησθον; σώμεθα--σησθε --σωνται.

Infin. Pref. and Imp. τύ. Fut. ἔσεσθαι. Partic. Pref. and Imp. ὤν. Fut. ἐσόμενον. ὤν, οῦσα, ὄν, &c.

In all Verbs, *Note* 1. When the firſt Perſon Plural ends in μὲν, the firſt Dual is wanting; and when the third Plural ends in σι or ται, the third Dual is the ſame as the ſecond. 2. ν is added to the third Perſons ending ε or σι, if a Vowel or Diphthong, or Conſonant among the Poets, follows. *v. Hom.* ιλ. γ. v. 61.

CHAP. VI.

Regular Conjugations, and Active, Middle, Paſſive, Simple, and Compound, Contracted, and Uncontracted, Participles; and Verbs in μι, in all Voices. Irregulars, Impersonals, &c.

THERE are three Voices, Active, Middle, Paſſive. Thirteen Conjugations, ſix Barytons, three Contracts, four of Verbs in μι. The Middle and Paſſive turn the final ω Active into ομαι; the Letter before it is the Characteriſtick, and marks the Conjugation.

Marks of CONJUGATIONS.

1. π, β, φ, πτ.
2. κ, γ, χ, κτ.
3. τ, δ, θ.
4. αζ, πτ, ζ.
5. λ, μ, ν, ρ, μν.
6. A Vowel or Diphthong.

In πτ, κτ, μν, the former is the Characteriſtic.

Moods are, Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinite: Tenſes, Preſent, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, three Futures, two Aoriſts.

The

The Aorist is Perfect, Present, and Future, in Signification.

1. Paradigm Active, Baryton.

Indic. Pref.

Τύπτω--εις--ει | ετον--ετον | ομεν--ετε--ουσι.

Imp. ἔτυπτον--ες--ε | ετον--τέτω | --ομεν--ετε--ον.

1 Fut. τυψω--εις--ει | ετον--τον | ομεν--ετε--ουσι.

1 Aor. ἔτυψα--ας--ε—ατον--τάτω | αμεν--ατε--αν.

Perf. τέτυφα--ας--ε—ατον--τάτω | αμεν--ατε--ασι.

Plup. ἐτετύφειν--εις--ει | ειτον--τέτω | ειμεν--τε--σαν.

2 Aor. ἔτυπον--ες--ε | ετον--ετέτω | ομεν--ετε--ον.

2 Fut. τυπῶ--εῖς--εῖ | εῖτον--τον | ῦμεν--εῖτε--ῦσι.

1 Fut. of the 5th Conjugation is circumflex'd like this 2d Fut. For τύπτω we find τυπτήσω; and for βλάπτω, βλαβήσω.

Imper. Pref.

τυπτε--έτω | ετον--των | ετε--έτωσαν.

1 Aor. τύψον--άτω | ατον--των | ατε--άτωσαν.

Perf. and Plup. τέτυφε--έτω | ετον--των | ετε--έτωσαν.

2 Aor. πέπε--έτω | επον--επων | επε--επωσαν.

ἐλθέ, εἰπέ, εὑρέ, ἰδέ, 2 Aor. are acuted on the last.

Optative. Pref. and Imp.

τυπτοιμι--οις--οι | οιτον--τοίτην | μεν--τε--εν. 1 Fut. τύψοιμι. 1 Aor. τύψαιμι. Perf. and Plup. τετύφοιμι. 2 Aor. τύποιμι. 2 Fut. τυποῖμι--οῖς, &c. all the same way.

Subjunct. Pref. and Imperf.

τύπ]ω--ῃς--ῃ | ητον--το ν | ωμεν--ητε--ωσι. 1 Fut. and Aor. τύψω. Perf. and Plup. τετύφω. 2 Aor. τύπω. All alike in the Formation.

Infin.

Pref. and Imp. τύπ]ειν. 1 Fut. τύψειν. 1 Aor. τύψαι. Perf. and Plup. τετυφέναι. 2 Aor. and Fut. τυπεῖν.

Participles. Pref. and Imp.

τύπ]ων--ουσα--ον. ον]ῶ, ούσης, ον]ῶ. ουτ, ούσῃ, ουτ. ουτα, υσαν, ον. ων, υσα, ον. ουτε, ούσα, ουτε. όντοιν, ούσαιν, όντοιν. ουτε, ούσα, ουτε. ουτες, υσαι, ουτα. όντων, υσῶν, όντων. υσι, ούσαις, υσι. ουτας, ούσας, ουτα. V. as N. So τυψας, 1 Aor. only α for ο, as -ας--ασα--αν; and τυπὼν, 2 Aor. ὖσα, ὸν, varying the Accent; and τυπῶν, 2 Fut. ῦσα, ῦν; υ for ο; and circumflex'd.

Particip. 1 Fut. of the fifth Conj. is like 2 Fut. as αιρεῶν--ῶσα--ῶν.

2. Paradigm Middle Baryton.

Indic. Pref.

τύπ]ομαι--ῃ--εται | όμεθον--εσθον--εσθον | όμεθα--εσθε--ονται.

Imp. ἐτυπ]όμην--υ--ετο | όμεθον--εσθον--έσθην | όμεθα--εσθε--οντο. 2 Aor. ἐτυπόμην--υ. 2 Fut. τυποῦμαι--ῇ--εῖται | ούμεθον--εῖσθον--εῖσθον | ούμεθα--εῖσθε--ῦνται. Perf. τέτυπται--αι. Pluperf. ἐτετύπτην--ης. 1 Fut. τύψομαι--ῃ. 1 Aor. ἐτυψάμην--ω--ατο | άμεθον--ασθον--άσθην | άμεθα--ασθε--αντο.

Imp. Pref. τύπ]υ--έσθω | εσθον--σθων | εσθε--έσθωσαν. 2 Aor. τυποῦ--έσθω. Perf. τέτυπ--έσθω. 1 Aor. τύψαι--άσθω, &c.

Opta-

Optative. Pref. and Imp.

τυπτοίμην--οιο--οιτο | οίμεθον--οισθον--οίσθω | οίμεθα--οισθε--οιντο. 2 Aor. τυπείμην. So 2 Fut. Perf. πεπύποιμι, οις, &c. 1 Fut. τυφθείμην. 1 Aor. τυφθείμην --αιο, &c. 3d Pl. *Ion.* --οίατο.

Subjunct. Pref.

τύπτωμαι--ῃ--ηται | ώμεθον--ησθον--σθον | ώμεθα--ησθε--ωνται. 2 Aor. τύπτωμαι--ῃ. Perf. τετύπω--ῃς. 2 Aor. τύφωμαι--ῃ.

Infin.

Pref. τύπτεσθαι. 2 Aor. τυπέσθαι. 2 Fut. τυπεῖσθαι. Perf. τετυπέναι. 1 Fut. τύψεσθαι. 1 Aor. τύψασθαι.

Partic. Pref. τυπτόμενος, η, ον. 2 Aor. τυπόμενος. 2 Fut. τυπούμενος. Perf. τετυπμένος. 1 Fut. τυψόμενος. 1 Aor. τυψάμενος.

αι, οι, are ſhort, with reſpect to Accents, as τυπτόμενοι.

Paradigm Paſſive Baryton. Indic.

τύπτομαι--η. Imp. ἐτυπτόμην--ου. Perf. τέτυμμαι--ψαι--πται | --μεσθον--φθον--φθον | μεσθα--φθε--μένοι εἰσί. | Plup. ἐτετύμμην, ψο--πτο | μεσθον--σθον--φθην | μεσθα--σθε--ντο, or --μένοι ἦσαν. | 3 Fut. τετύ-ψομαι--η. 1 Aor. ἐτύφθην--ης--η | ητον--την | ημεν--ητε--ησαν. 1 Fut. τυφθήσομαι, ῃ. 2 Aor. ἐτύπην, ης. 2 Fut. τυπήσομαι, ῃ.

Imp.

τύπτε--έσθω. Perf. τέτυψο--ύσθω | υσθον--σθων. | υσθε --ασθε. | 1 Aor. τύφθητι--ήτω | ητον--τον | ητε--έντων. | 2 Aor. τύπηθι--ήτω.

Optat.

Optat. Pref.

τυπτόμην--οιο. Perf. τετυμμένος εἴην. 3 Fut. τετυψόμην--οιο. 1 Aor. τυφθείην--ης. 1 Fut. τυφθησοίμην. 2 Aor. τυπείην. 2 Fut. τυπησοίμην.

Subj. Pref.

τύπτωμαι, ῃ. Perf. τετυμμένος, ὦ. 1 Aor. τυφθῶ, ῇς, ῇ | ῆτον, ῆτην | ὦμεν--ῆτε--ὦσι. 2 Aor. τυπῶ. 1 Fut. ταφθήσομαι.

Infin. Partic.

Pref.	τύπτ--ειν,	--όμενος.
Perf.	τετύ--φθαι,	--μένος.
3 Fut.	τετύψ- εσθαι,	--όμενος.
1 Aor.	τυφθῆναι,	--θείς.
1 Fut.	τυφθήσεσθαι,	--θησόμενος.
2 Aor.	τυπ--ῆναι,	--είς.
2 Fut.	τυπήσεσθαι.	--ησόμενος.

Paradigm of Circumflex or Contract Verbs.

Indic. Pref.

Of thoſe in έω, άω, όω.

1. ποπῶ--εῖς--εῖ | εῖτον--τον | οῦμεν--εῖτε--οῦσι.
2. γελῶ--ᾷς--ᾷ | ᾶτον--τον | ῶμεν--ᾶτε--ῶσι.
3. δηλῶ--οῖς--οῖ | οῦτον--τον | οῦμεν--οῦτε--οῦσι.

Imp. ἐποίουν--ους--ου | οῦμεν--οῦτε--ουν.

ἐγέλων--ως--ω | ᾶτον--τω-- | ῶμεν--ᾶτε--ων. Bœoticè, ἄοσαν--ῶσαν.

ἐδήλουν--ους--ου | οῦτον--τω | οῦμεν--οῦτε--οῦν. Or, όσαν--οῦσαν.

Imperat.

πεῖθε-έτω | εἶτον-των | εἶτε-τωσαν.
γέλα-άτω | ᾶτον-των | ᾶτε-τωσ.
δήλε-έτω | ἔτον-των | ἔτε-τωσ.
2 Last Att. ές-ώ, -έτ-των.

Optative.

πειθοῖμι-οῖς-οῖ | οἶτον-τὴν | οἶμεν-ἐν.
So δηλοῖμι. γελῴμι-ῴς-ῷ | ῷτον-τὴν | ῷμεν-π-ἐν.
Att. οἴην-οίης-οίη, &c.

Subj.

πειθῶ-ῇς-ῇ | ἦτον-τον | ῶμεν-ητ-ωσι.
γελᾶ-ᾷς-ᾷ | ᾶτον-τον | ῶμεν-ᾶτ-ῶσι.
δηλῶ-οῖς-οῖ | ῶτον-τον | ῶμεν-ῶτ-ῶσι.

Infin.

πειθεῖν, γελᾶν, δηλοῦν.
Part. πειθ-ουσα-ὸν. γελῶν-ῶσα-ῶν. Sometimes -ουντ-ς, or ὁσντ-ς, for ὼντ-ς, &c.
δηλῶν-οῦσα-οῦν. γελάως-μᾶ-ός, &c.

Passive circumflex'd. Indic.

ῶμαι-ῇ-εῖται | ώμεθον-εῖσθον-σθον | ώμεθα-εῖσθε, ῶνται.
ῶμαι-ᾷ } ᾶται | ᾱμεθον-ᾶσθον-σθον | ώμεθα-ᾶσθε-ῶνται.
ᾶσαι }
ῆμαι-σῖ-ῆται | ήμεσθον-ῆσθον-σθον | ήμεθα-ῆσθε-ῆνται.
Imperf. ήμην-ῆ-εῖτο | ήμεσθην-εῖσθον-σθην | ήμεθα-εῖσθε ῆντο.
ώμην-ω-ᾶτο | ώμεσθην-ᾶσθον-σθην | ώμεθα-ᾶσθε-ῶντο.
ήμην-ῆ-ῆτο | ήμεσθην-ῆσθον-σθην | ήμεθα-ῆσθε-ῆντο.

Imperat.

ῶ-έσθω | έσθον-σθων | έσθε-σθωσαν.
ῶ-άσθω | ᾶσθον-σθων | ᾶσθε-σθωσαν.
ῶ-έσθω | &c.

Optat.

Optat.

οἰμι-οῖο-οῖτο | οἴμεθον--οῖθον-άτω | οἰμεθα-οῖθε-οῖντο.
φίμι-ῷο-ῶτο | φίμεθον-ῷθον-άτω | &c.
οἴμι-οῖο, &c.

Subj.

ῶμαι, ῇ, ῆται | ώμεθον-ῆσθον-άσθων | ώμεθα-ῆσθε-ῶνται.
ῶμαι-ᾷ-ᾶται | ώμεθον-ᾶσθον-άσθων | ώμεθα-ᾶσθε-ῶνται.
ῶμαι--οῖ--ῶτο | ώμην, ωσθον, άσθων | ώμεθα, ῶσθε, ῶντο.
Infin. -ῶσθαι--ᾶσθαι--ᾶσθαι.
Part. -άμενος-ώμενος-άμενος.

Verbs in μι Active. Indic.

1. τίθημι, ης, ησι : εσον, του : εμεν, ετε, ᾶσι, and ἄασι.
2. ἵστημι——— : ατον--του : αμεν, ατε, ᾶσι.
3. δίδωμι, ως, ωσι : οτον, του : ομεν, οτε, ᾶσι, and ὁασι.
4. δείκνυμι, υς, υσι : υτον, του : υμεν, υτε, ῦσι.

Imper.

ἔτίθην, ης, ῆ : εσον, έτω : εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
ἵστην,——— : ατον———ατην———
ἐδίδουν, ους, ου : οτον, ότω : ομεν, οτε, ουσαν.
ἐδείκνυν υς, υ : υτον, ύτω : υμεν, υτε, υσαν.

2 Aor.

ἔθην, ης, η : ετον, &c.
ἔστην——— : ητον, τω : ημεν, &c.
ἔδων, ως, ω : οτον, ότω : ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

Imper. 2 Aor.

θές, θέτω; θέτον, &c. θέτε, θέντων; θέντον, &c.
στῆθι, στήτω; στήτον, &c. στῆτε, στάντων; στάντον, &c.
δόθι, δότω; δότον, &c. δότε, δόντων; δότον, &c.
δείκνυθι, δεικνύτω; δεικνύτον, &c.

Optat.

πεθείλω, ης, η ; ητον, τον, &c. 3d Pl. είησαν } or
ίσχάλω, ης, η, &c. αι- οι- } ησαν } ει ῃ ῳ οι } ειν.
δηδάλω, ης, η, &c.

2 Aor.

θελω, σχάλω, δαλω, &c. same. Att. δρώλω.

Subj.

πεθῶ, ῇς, ῇ ; ῆτον, τον ; ώμεθ, ητε, ῶσι.
ἰσχῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ ; ᾶτον, τον ; ώμεθ, ατε, ῶσι.
δηδῶ. ῷς, ῷ ; ῶτον, &c.

2 Aor.

θῶ, θῇς. θῇ, &c. σχῶ, σχῇς, σχῇ, &c. δῶ, δῷς, δῷ, &c.
3d Pl. θῶσι. | σχώμεθ, σχητε, σχῶσι. | 3d Pl. δῶσι.

Infin.

πεθεῖναι, ἰσχάναι | δηδόναι, δεικνυῶναι.
ἐσχάναι | 2 Aor. θεῖναι, σταῖναι, δοῦναι.

Partic. πεθείς, εῖσα, εν. ἰσχάς, ᾶσα, ᾶν. δηδούς, οῦσα, ὸν. δεικνύς, ῦσα, ύν. See above.

2 Aor. θείς, στάς, δούς. παραδοῦναι is read.

If the Reduplication has two Conſonants, beginning with a Vowel, it is an *Aſpirate* in the Preſ. and Perf. as ἵστημι. ἕστηκα.

Middle, in μι.

Indic. Preſ.

πέπειμαι, ἵσταμαι, δίδομαι, δείκνυμαι, } σαι, ται: μεθον, σθον, σθον: μεθα: σθε, νται.

Imp.

Imp.

ἐπθέ--
ἴστα--
δίδθ--
ἔδεικνυ-
} μι, σο, το: μεθον, θον, θω; μεθα, θε, ντο.
2 Aor. ἐθέμην, ἐστάμην, ἐδόμην.

Imp.

πίθε—
ἵστα—
δίδθ—
δείκνυ-
} σο, θω; θον, θων; θε; θωσαν.
2 Aor. θές, στάς, δός, θω, &c.

Optat.

πθεί-
ἱστά--
διδό-
} μι, ο, το; μεθον; θον, θλω; μεθα, σθε; ντο.
2 Aor. θεί, στα, δί, μην, ο, &c.

Subj.

πθῶ-
ἱστῶ--
διδῶ-
} μαι, ᾖς, ᾖ: ώμεθον, ᾶθον—ώμεθα, ᾶσθε, ῶνται.
ῆ, ῇ; ώμεθον, ᾶθον, θον; ώμεθα, ᾶσθε, &c.
ῶ, ᾷ, &c.

2 Aor. θῶμαι, ῇς, ῇ. στῶμαι, ᾷς, ᾷ: δῶμαι, ῷς, ῷ.
ἀποθῶμαι, or ἀπόθωμαι is read.

Infin.

πίθε—
ἵστα—
δίδθ—
δείκνυ-
} θι.

2 Aor. θέ-
στά-
δό-
} θι.

Partic.

πθέ—
ἱστά—
δίδ—
δείκνυ-
} μι, ς.

2 Aor. θ-
στά-
δό-
} μι, θ.

Paſſive.

Paſſive.

Like Middle; but Perf. τέθει- / ἔρα- / λέλυ- μαι. And Optat. τεθεί- / ἐρα- / λελυ- μην. And Subj. τεθῶ- / ἐρῶ- / λελυ- μαι.

Irregular VERBS.

Of theſe ſome are Defective, and ſome out of Rule: Others redundant, others various in the Formation; as, εἶπα, εἶπον; ἔρχομαι, ἦλθον; φθίω, φθίνω; φέρω, γίνομαι, δύομαι, ἔω, ἀναίνομαι, βάλλομαι: Μίμνω, πίπτω, πίκλω, from μνάω, πέτω, πέκω, &c. ἴσχω, ἐνίσσω, ἔσσω, from ἔχω, &c. Some in σγω, ζω, χθω, δθω, έθω, ύθω, δω, βω, as πένδω, σίλβω, στίβω; in εἰω from έω; in ξω, σω, ψω, πτω, άγω. Some are of one Tenſe, Perſon, Mood, as νέομαι; πῆθι, φορῆναι. There is ſo great a Variety of them in the *Greek*, beyond other Tongues, that the Reader muſt be referr'd to a Lexicon, or common Grammar, for his Information.

IMPERSONALS.

Declin'd in the 3d Perſon Singular; whoſe Nominative is not very apparent.

Χρὴ (from χρηοί) ἔχρῃον, or χρῆν; χρῆται, or χρῆν: Hence ἀπόχρη, or ἀπόχρα.

Πέπρωται—πέπρωτο— from πρόω.

Μέλει, ἔμελε, μελήσει, ἐμέλησε, μέμηλε for μεμέληκε.

Δοκεῖ, δόξει, ἐδόκει, ἔδοξε.

Εἵμαρται, Perf. of μείρω.

Δεῖ, ἔδει, δεήσει, ἐδέησε, δέῃ, δεῖν, Part. δέον, put often *Atticè* in the Accuſative abſolutely.

Ἀρέσκει, ἤρεσκε, ἀρέσει, ἤρεσε, συμβαίνει, ἐνδέχεται, &c.

This is the general Manner of them: But theſe recited are ſome of the moſt Irregular. CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Rules for Verbs: Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Particles, Specimen of Phraſes and Proverbs.

I. ACTIVE.

THE Imperfect is form'd of the Preſent, by changing ω into ον, and ſetting the Augment before it, when the Verb admits it. The Augment is that which increaſes the Number of Syllables of the Preſent Tenſe; or the Quantity of the firſt Syllable, or the Time of it, that is, makes it long. The firſt is Syllabical, the latter Temporal. They are in the Imperf. Perf. Pluperf. 1 and 2 Aor. of the Indic. Mood, and only in the Perfect of other Moods. But there is read ἴσθι in the Imperat. καπάξει, Indic. καπαγῶσι, Subj. and ἀνεωχθῶναι, Infin.

The Syllabic Augment of the Imperf. is ε before a Conſonant, or a Vowel ſometimes, as ἄγω, ἔαγα. If the Verb begins with ῥ, ῥ is doubled after ε; but not always in the Poets, as ἐῤῥέζον, ἔρεζον. The *Atticks* have η for ε in ἠδυνάμην, ἠβουλόμην, ἤμελλον: and in the Middle, as ἐμηχόνην, ἀπήλαυον.

The Temporal Augment is η or ω, when the Preſent begins with a changeable Vowel or Diphthong: η, if with α, ει; ω, if with ο. If ε follows

α or

α or ο, it is underwritten in the Imperfect, as ἀΐδω, ἤϊδον: and on the ſide *Ion.* as ἄϊξα. If the Preſent begins with an Unchangeable Vowel or Diphthong, it has no Augment: But η is turn'd to ᾱ, as εἴδεον, ἤδεον, *Att.* and ε before υ into ᾱ, as ᾱὐχουν.

Some beginning with ε take ι after ε, as ἕξω, εἶχον, &c. εἶπα, εἷλον, are properly from εἴπω, εἵλω, and the like.

The *Attiсks* often put ε before the Temporal Augment, as ἐώρων: And the Poets ſay, ἔειπον for εἶπον. ἑορτάζω makes ἐώρταζον: Some ſay alſo, εἱόρταζον. ἄον, *ſpiradam*; ἄϊον, *audiebam*; ἀήθεσαν, ἀηδέσμην, have no Augment. The Diphthong is not chang'd in Verbs from οἶαξ, οἶν-Θ-, οἰων-Θ-, οἶκ-Θ-, as οἰάκιζον. So οἶδαινον often, οἰκέρεον, οἶμαον, οἰώθεω: οἰνοχοέω, οἰμώζω, have οι or ω in the Augment.

Διαιτάω, δῄτεον, δεδῄτημαι.

AUGMENTS of COMPOUNDS.

Some have the Augment in the Beginning, *viz.* which are compounded of a Noun, an Adverb, or a Privative.

They have the Augment in the Middle, which are compounded of δις and δ before a changeable Vowel, as ᾠδιηγαλίσατο; or of a Prepoſition: unleſs the Simple Verb is not in Uſe, as ἠμφιεβήτουν; or the Prepoſition does not change the Senſe of the Verb, as ἀγδία, ἤγδον; or from theſe, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμπέχομαι--σέομαι, ἀνπολιέω, ἀφίημι, ἐμπολάω, or -έω; ἐπιμελέομαι. Some have the Augment both in the Beginning and Middle, as ἠνώρθουν, &c. Some are various, as ἀνάλωτα, ἀνήλωτα, and ἠνάλωτα, &c. Prepoſitions in Compounds loſe the laſt Vowel, when the Word begins with a Vowel; except περὶ, ἀνὰ, ἀμφὶ ſometimes; and in the Poets, ἀνὰ, ἐπὶ, &c.

&c. σχὴ is contracted often, as σχέχω. If a Verb begins with an Aſpirate Vowel, the Lenis Conſonant of the Prepoſition is turn'd into its Aſpirate, as καθαίπλω: ἀμφὶ is not always ſo, as ἀμπέχομαι, ἀμφεθέμην. ἐξ compounded before a Conſonant is ἐκ, as ἐκπίνω. ν in ἐν, and ζωὶ before γ, κ, ξ, χ, is made γ, as ἐγγλυπλω: before π, β, φ, μ and ψ, it is μ, as ἐμβλέπω: before λ it is λ; before ρ, ῥ, as ἐλλείπω, ζυῤῥαίπλω: ζωὶ before ζ and σ loſes ι, as ζυζυγέω. But when the Augment is ε, ν is reſum'd, as ζωνέπελλον. Verbs beginning with ῥ, double ῥ after a Prepoſition, as περιῤῥίπλω. The *Ionicks* have no Augment.

1ſt Fut.

Changes the laſt Syllable of the Preſent, 1. into ψω. 2. ξω. 3. ζω. 4. ξω, or ζω. 5. λῶ, ἰῶ, νῶ, ῥῶ. 6. ζω. σσω, πω are ξω commonly; but ſome ζω, as ἀγχώσσω; βεβάω, ἐρέσσω, ἰμάσσω, λάσσω, πάσσω, πλάσσω, πλήσσω. ζω is ζω commonly; yet ſometimes ξω, as ἀϊάζω, ἀϊάξω; ſometimes both, as ἁρπάζω--σω--ξω. Κλαάζω has κλάγξω, πλάζω--γξω, σαλπίζω--σω, and γξω. The *Atticks* for νομίζω, εις, &c. ſay νομῶ, εῖς, εῖ, &c. The *Penult* of the Future is long, except in the Fifth Conjugation, as τέμνω, τεμῶ, ῥαίνω, ῥανῶ, πίλνω, πλῶ. Four change the Breathing, πτέφω, θρέψω, πτέχω, θρέξω, πύθω, θύσω, ἔχω, ἕξω; ſo ἐπέχω, ἐφέξω. Κλαίω, κλάω, and καίω, make αὔσω. The *Atticks* for άσω ſay, ῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, as ἐλῶ for ἐλάσω. The Poets remove σ, as δίω for δήσω. The *Doric* circumflex ω in the Future, as κλαῶ; and turn σ to ξ, as καλαξῶ.

1ſt Aor.

Is of the 1ſt Fut. turning ω to α with an Augment, ἔπταψα, ἔγραψα. In the *Penult* of the 5th Conjugation,

jugation, ε takes ι, and α is turn'd to η, as ἔνειμα, ἔψηλα; but if αι be the *Penult* of the Preſent, α of the Future is not made η but by the *Atticks*, except ἀίρω, ἆρα; which takes α of the Future in the Tenſes not augmented, as ἄρω, &c. Part. ἄρας, not ἀρᾶς. σ is doubled in the Poets, as ἐγέλασσα; or remov'd, as ἔκπα; ſo ἔχθα, or ἔχτα, &c. Five 1ſt Aoriſts are Irregular, ἔδωκα, ἔθηκα, εἶπα, ἦκα, ἤνεγκα or ἤνεικα. 3d Pl. adds ν to α, as ἔλεξαν: but there is read ἔξασι for ἔξαν, and πέφεικαν for πεφείκασι; ſo εἴρηκαν, ἔγνωκαν.

N. B. ι underwritten is put after a long Vowel, as Ὠιχετο, Ἠιχμ. Hom.

Perfect.

Changes ω Future to α, ψ to φ, ξ to χ, σ to κ, with an Augment; but of φείξω is πέφευγα, and of ἥξω, ἧκα. λῶ, νῶ, ῥῶ, take κ, as ἔβαλκα, μω is μηκα. ν before κ from αίνω, and Hyperdiſſyllables in ώω, is γ, as πέπαγκα, μεμόλυσκα; elſe νω caſts away ν, as τέτυκα. ε before λῶ, νῶ, ῥῶ in Futures Diſſyllable of the 5th Conjugation is turn'd into σ, as στελῶ, ἔσταλκα: But *Atticè* into ε, as κέκλοφα. From Perfects in ηκα, the firſt Vowel of the Preſent is often taken, as κέκμηκα from κάμνω.

AUGMENT of PERFECT,

Is the ſame as Imperfect, except if a Verb begins with a ſingle Conſonant, or by a Mute with a Liquid, the firſt Letter of the Preſent is ſet before the Augment of the Perfect, as πύπτω, πέπυφα. It is ſet after, when ρ is the firſt, as ῥάπτω, ἔῤῥαφα. If the Preſent begins with an *Aſpirate*, it takes its *Lenis*, as θάλλω, τέθαλκα, θάπτω, τέθαφα, not τέτηφα

for

for fear of two *Aſpirates* meeting. So *Lucian*, τεθάφθω; and *Heſiod*, ἐτρέφθην from τρέφω.

Γρηγορέω, γηώσκω, and γνόω take only ε before them: So βλακεύω, βλάπτω, βυλεύω, γυμνάζω; and this *Atticè*.

Κτάομαι, κέκτημαι, μνάομαι, μέμνημαι, πλόω, cado, πέπλωκα, πλέομαι, πέπλαμαι, πλήσσω, πέπληα for πέπτωκα; tho' ἔκτημαι, and ἔπτωκα, are in Uſe.

The Augment to λ, μ, *Atticè*, is ει, as μείρω, εἵμαρμαι. The *Atticks*, in Verbs beginning with α, ε, ο, ſet the two former Letters of the preſent before, as ἐρείδω, ἐρήρεικα. But ἀλείφω, ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, and Paſ. ἀλήλιμμαι.

Pluperf.

Turns α of the Perf. into ειν, and ſets ε before, if the firſt Letter of the Preſent be a Conſonant, as ὠρύγειν, ἐπεπτέφειν: but ε *Atticè* is caſt off, as πεποιήκειν. So from ἀλήλεικα, ἠλήλεκειν, and the like. The Poets uſe or reject the Augment at will.

2d Aoriſt,

Is often like the Imperfect, as ἔχεφον: But λ in λλ is caſt away, as ἔβαλλον, ἔβαλον; and ν after μ, as ἔτεμνον, ἔτεμον; and τ after π, as ἔπτον: π is chang'd to β in ἔβλαβον, ἐμάλυβον, ἔφυβον; into φ, in ἧφον, ἔβαφον, ἔπαφον, ἔπαφον, ἔῤῥαφον, ἔδρυφον, ἔῤῥιφον: χ in the Imperf. is chang'd into γ, in the 2d Aor. of σμύχω, and ψύχω. η, ω, αι, αυ, ε, in the *Penult* Imperf. are turn'd to α, as λείπω, ἔλιπον, ἔλαβον: but not ε in Triſſyllables of the 5th Conjugation, as ἤγγελον. In βλέπω, λέγω, φλέγω, the Imperf. and 2 Aor. are the ſame: τέμνω makes ἔτα--α--τεμον. ευ in the *Penult* Imperf. is υ, as ἔφυγον: and ει, ι, except in the 5th Conjugat. as ἔλιπον. In the 5th Conj. ει in Diſſyllables is α, as ἔπαθον; in Triſyl-

ables ε, as ἤγαγον. In the 4th Conjugation, ξω Fut. is γον, and ζω, σον, as ἤνεγκον, ἔφερσον· from κτίζω is ἔκτισον. πλήσσω has ἔπλα-- and --πλον. Λήγω, φυλάσσω, Verbs in δω, υω, νω, &c. want the 2 Aor. except ἐκτάσα, ἔκτασον. The *Attick*s double it, as ἔγαγον: So do the *Ionick*s the first Letter, as ἔτραφον, τέτραφον; whence τετραφώς. So κέκραχθι, for κεκράγοντι, κεκράγοντος. 2d Fut. turns ον of the 2 Aor. into ῶ, and throws off the Augment, as ἔπτον, πτῶ; except πίω, whence the Middle, πίσομαι. The other Tenses are form'd of those of the Indic. casting away the Augment from the Aorists, not the Perfects.

Middle.

Ομαι makes a 2d Perf. Indic. but βέλομαι, ὄψομαι, ἥσομαι, η, *Atticè*. Hence εῖ for εῖς, es; from the old Word ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, or εἶ by *Crasis*.

The Present turns α Active to ομαι, as πέπλομαι: The Imperf. μην to σο with Augment, as ἐπεπόμην. 2 Aor. turns ον Active to ο--μην, as ἐπεπόμην. 2d Future ῶ into ωμαι, as πεπῶμαι; except βίομαι, βέομαι, (in the Poets) πί--επαι, ἔδομαι--η, or ει, and φάγομαι--εται: but πῇ, ε--, σχῇ, are read from πῶμαι, &c. 1st Fut. turns ω to σομαι, as πλεύσομαι; in the 5th Conj. to ξομαι, as ψαλῶμαι, which is declin'd like the 2d Future.

The *Doricks* say, ἄμαι, ᾇ, ᾄται: So the *Attick*s from ίζω, as καθίζω, καθιοῦμαι: but from άζω, or άω, ᾶμαι, ᾷ, ᾶται, as ἐργάζομαι, --γᾶμαι, &c. 1st Aor. turns α to άμην, as ἐτυψάμην.

Perfect,

Turns ον of the 2 Aor. Act. to α, with the Augment of the Perf. as πέπτωκα; but the *Penult* often differs: for ι, ε, ο, chang'd in the 2 Aor. remain in the Perf. Middle. When ι remains in the Fut.

αι is turn'd to η, as δαίω, δέδηα: else to η Simple, as φανῶ, πέφυνα; so τέθηλα, τέθηπα, κέκληγα. ει into οι, as λέλοιπα: but in the 5th Conj. to ο, as ἔσπορα. ε to ο, as λέλογα; but ῥήγνυω, ἔῤῥωγα, μέλει, μέμηλε, δείδω, δέδοικα, ἔθω, εἴωθα. The *Atticks* double it, as ὦλα, ὄλωλα.

Pluperf.

Turns α to ειν, with ε before, if a Conſonant begins, as ἐλελόγειν.

From *Attick* Perfects, a temporal Augment is admitted, as ἀκήκοα, ἠκηκόειν; but ἐλήλυθα, ἐληλύθειν. Some are augmented in the Middle, as ἐώκειν, ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν: οἶδα, ἤδειν.

Paſſive.

Preſ. and Imperf. is the ſame as Middle. 2 Aor. turns ον Active to ω, as ἐπύθω. 2 Fut. turns η of the 2d Aor. to ήσομαι, without Augment, as πυθήσομαι.

Perfect,

Turns the laſt Syllable of the Perf. Act. to μαι, as τέτευγμαι. In the firſt Conjugation, μ is before μαι, when a Vowel precedes φ, as τέτυ--φα--μμαι; the 2d Perſon ends in ψαι, 3d in πται. In the 2d Conj. and Verbs of the 4th that follow it, γ is before μαι, as λ.λεγμαι, πέφραγμαι: 2d Perſon ends in ξαι, 3d in κται.

--γμαι--ξαι--κται. Du. -γμεθον-χθον-χθον. Pl. -γμεθα--χθε--γμένοι--εἰσί.

In the Conjugations above, the 2d and 3d Dual, and the 2d Plural, are from the 3d Singular, changing π before αι to φ, κ to χ, τ to θ. In the 3d Conjugation, and Verbs of the 4th that follow it, σ is before μαι: σαι, σθ, &c. In the 5th, λω, μω, ρω, turn κα to μαι, as ἔψαλμαι, σαι, σθ, &c.

αινω,

αινω, and Hyperdiſſyllables in ωω, turn γ to μ before μαι, and *Atticè* to σ, as πέφα--γκ--μμαι--σμαι. —νται—νθ——νται—νδε.

Diſſyllables in είνω, ίνω, ωω. ſet aſide ν, as in the Active, and take not σ, as κρίνω, κέκριμαι--ται--θ, &c.

Perf. Paſ. 6 Conj.

Some here take σ before μαι, ſome not; ſome are both ways. A Diphthong before ω commonly takes σ, as πέπυσμαι: So of χείω, κέχεισμαι, and of βύω, εἰλχύω, βέβυσ--εἴλκυσ--μαι. But of τρέφω, παύω, καίκ--δμαι, and --αυμαι. ε before κα, in the Perf. Act. take σ, as τετέλεσμαι; but δέδεκα--μαι, and --σμαι, whence δεσμός. η, ω, before κα refuſe σ, as πεπίημαι.

So of
- ἥκω —, ἑστηκα--, δέδηα--, δέδω—, λέλυ--, τέτη — } —κα } --μαι
- ἔγνω—, ἔγρω—, κεκράγω— } --κα, -σμαι.
- κλείω, πάω—μαι, and σμαι.

Augment of Perf. Paſ.

Some as Active; but ſometimes the firſt Conſonant of the Preſent or Theme is not repeated, by an Atticiſm, as ἐλαύνω—ἐλήλαμ—ἐλήλασ--μαι. When σ leads, the Augment is inverted ſometimes, as σίτημαι, ἔσταμαι. ὑφῄφασ--μαι for ὕφασμαι, &c. *Att.*

Penult Perf. Paſ.

Diſſyllables of the firſt Conjugation turn βε, after τ or δ, to φα; as, πέβε--φα--σμαι. So πέθρεφα, *nutrivi*, (not ſo well πέβροφα, which is of βρέπω) τέθραμμαι. ευ in the 2d and 3d Conj. often drops ε, as φλέγ--πνευγ--μαι. But the *Ionicks* retain it, as --ευλέγε) for τετυλεύγαι εἰσί.

Perſons

Perſons of the Perf.

2d Sing. in αι, *Atticè*, η, as μέμνη. 2d and 3d Dual, and 2d Plural, take σ before θον, θε, when the 3d Sing. ends in τω pure, as κέκρι--τω--θε. 3d Plural has ν before τω, when the 3d Sing. ends in τω pure, as κέκρι--κέκριν--τω. But if in the Sing. ευ, or a Conſonant is before τω, εἰσί, and the Partic. Perf. are the 3d Plural, as πέπε--πᾶσι--μένοι--εἰσί. The *Ionicks* put α before τω in the 3d Plural, changing the Conſonants, and reſolving the Vowels, as ἦ), ἔα): They make εἰ), εα); and ευσα, εδα); ασα, αδα), &c.

Perf. Imperat.

Takes the 2d Sing. from the 2d Sing. Indic. changing αι to ο, as πέπε--ψαι--ψο. Other Perſons are form'd of the 2d Pl. (*mutatis mutandis*) as πέπεθε--θω--ωσαν.

Perf. Optat.

Turns μαι of Perf. Indic to μην, and takes ι after α, ε, ο, but written under a long Vowel; (if μαι be pure, and ευ does not go before;) as νενημένην, ῆς, ῆτο, &c. for κεκλημιν is read κεκλημένος εἴην; and from μνάομαι, μεμνῆτο.

Perf. Subj.

Of ομαι, is ῶμαι, ῶ, ῶ), &c. elſe ὦμαι, ᾖ, ᾖ): but κεκριμένος ὦ is better than κεκρῶμαι, of κρίνω; and the more proper Perf. Subj. in all others is in that form. Perf. Infin. is of the 2d Pl. of the Perf. Indic. turning ε αι; the Accent on the *Penult* circumflex'd, if long, by a Diphthong, &c. as πέπει--θε

--ϑε--πεπεϑ. Pluperf. is of the Perf. turning μαι to μλω, and ſetting the Augment ε before, when it goes before the Imperf. as ἐπεπέρμλων: but *Ionicè* ε is caſt away. The Plup. is the ſame as the Perf. in all Moods but the Indic. The 3d Fut. or *paulò poſt* Fut. which is an *Attic* Tenſe, is of the 2d Sing. Perf. ſetting ου before αι, as πέπερλμαι, τεπέρλμαι. 1ſt Aor. is of the 3d Sing. Perf. turning πω to ϑω, κ to χ, π to φ, with the Augment of the Imperfect, as πεπερπται, ἐπέρφϑω: but μέμνημαι, ἐμνήϑω, ἔῤῥωγα, ἐῤῥώϑω; and σέσωσμαι, ἐσώϑω. η is turn'd to ε in δρέϑω, ῥρε--ἐρε--ῆρε--ϑω, of δ'ρη--ῖρη--ἔρη--ῆνη--πω. ἐῤῥέ--, and --ῥέϑω, of ἔῤῥηγα; ἐτέϑω, of πέϑειγα; ἀδέϑω, of ἀδεῖγα, and ἀδεέϑω. ε turn'd to α in the Perf. Paſ. is reſum'd in the 1ſt Aor. as τέϑραμμαι, ἐτρέϑω.

Some of the 5th Conj. in νω take ν, which was ſunk in the Perf. in the 1 Aor. as, ικλίνω κέκλιγα, ἐκλί--, and --ίνϑω. Hence δαπεινϑῆτε, *Hom.* 1ſt Fut. adds ζομαι to the 3d Perf. of the 1ſt Aor. without Augment, as ἐπύϑην, πυϑήσομαι.

Verbs Deponent are like Middle and Paſſive, as δέχομαι. Some have a 2d Aor. as πάϑομαι, ἐπυϑόμην. Some Actives in ſome Tenſes ſignify paſſively, as ἔβαπον, *verſus ſum*: and on the contrary, as πεποίημαι, *feci*.

So Deponents in Paſſive Tenſes ſignify often actively, as δέδεγμαι, *accepi*. Verbs Middle moſtly ſignify actively, but ſometimes paſſively, as διέφθαρμαι, *corruptus ſum*.

VERBS Circumflex'd;

In εω uncompounded are ſeldom contracted in the 1ſt Perſons, and the 3d Plural of the Preſ. and Imperfect, as πέω, ἔπεον. So the Part. πλέων, πλέονϑ. ει is η; εο, ου: elſe ε is caſt off, as ποτέω, ῶ, &c.

εο, αω is ᾶ; if υ follows, ο is remov'd, as χλάυσω, χλῶσω; αε, αη, are ᾱ; if ι follows ε before the Contraction, it is underwritten after it, as χλάειν, χλᾶς. αει is ῆ *Doricè*; and *Atticè* in θλῖς, πειθῆς, ζῆς. from χρέομαι is χρῆ, χρῇ. οε, οο, are ου, οι, ῶ; οη, οει, οῖ; οειν, οῦν; οω, ου, is ῶ, οῦ, as δηλόω, -ῶ. εω Fut. ησω, and εσω sometimes. 1 Perf. ηκα, and εχα: δκω is δήσω, δέδεκα, καλέω, καλήσω, κέκληκα. αὐήσω, and παρήσω) are read. Some Diſſyllables in εω make the Fut. δσω, as πνέω, πνεύσω, ῥέω, χέω; 2 Fut. χεῶ. αω is ησω, or αρω ſometimes, and ηκα or αχα. The Fut. is ſometimes contracted, as ὀπτεώσομαι for ὀπτεήσομαι. οω is οσω, οχα; or more often ωσω, ωχα: βόω has βό- and βώ--ῶ.

VERBS in μι

Riſe from thoſe in ίω, άω, ύω, ὔω: which are ſcarcely us'd in the Preſ. Imperf. and 2 Aor. They differ from the Barytons only in the Preſ. Imperf. and 2 Aor. The Poets for πέφνα of πέφνω, ſay πέφνα. Hyperdiſſyllables in υμι have not the Perf. in υσω, but elſewhere, as δείκνυμι, δείξω, as from δείκω: But δῦμι has δυσω. The Poets from δίδωμι form the Fut. δώσω. Verbs in υμι want the Optat. and Subj. Verbs in μι are akin to Contracts; and they borrow one of another: ἵδρωμαι, 2d Perf. --ᾶσαι, ond ζάω, Imperat. ζῆθι; both of Verbs in μι: and ἐπίθην, εις, η, &c. ἴσαν--ας--α, &c. ἐδίδουν--ους--ου, &c. in the Imperf. of Verbs in εω, άω, οω; and in the Preſ. πιμπλῶ, δίδοῖ, --δοῖς; in the Imperat. πίμπλη, ἵστα, δίδου.

Βίωμι, γνῶμι, Infin. --ῶναι, &c. Ἔθνηκα, ἔδυκα, are only in the Indic. Optat. θείην. Infin. θεῖναι.

Θήσω and δώσω, Subj. are either Fut. or Aoriſts. ἑσπίλω is read in the Optat. from ἵστημι obſolete: hence ἀφεσπίη, ἀφεσπάρω. Preſ. and Imperf. Paſ. of

Verbs in μι are the ſame as in the Middle, in all Moods. Perf. τέθειμαι, ἕσταμαι, δέδομαι; and the Tenſes from them are like the Barytons: But in the Optat. τεθείμην, εἴο, &c. ἑσταίμην, δεδοίμην, as in the Middle Preſent; and in the Subj. τεθῶμαι, ἑστῶμαι, δεδῶμαι, are form'd like the Contracts.

The Redupilcation of ſome Verbs in μι is by ε, as πίπλαθι, or ιμ, as πιμπλάσι: φημὶ has none: κλῶμι has, or has not, as κέκλυτο, κλῦθι.

Note, ἑστηκὼς--ῦῖα; by Syncope ἑστὼς; which is in the Fem. ἑστῶσα.

The Preſent Middle or Paſſive is of the Preſ. Active, turning μι to μαι, the *Penult* to its ſhort, as *τίθημι*, τίθεμαι; but ἵημι, *ſio*, ἵεμαι, and ſome others. Some are like Contracts, except Accent, in Paſ. and Middle, as πίθῃ, ἵεται, for πίθεσαι, ἵεσαι; and in the Imperf. ἐπίθη, ἵετο, ἐδίδο, for ἐπίθεο, ἵεσο, ἐδίδοσο. In the Imperat. πίθου, ἵεσθω, δίδου, for πίθεσο, ἵεσθω, δίδοσο; and 2 Aor. θοῦ, δοῦ, for θέσο, δόσο. Optat. θείμην, --οῖο, &c. But in Compounds the Accent is drawn back, as ἀποθείμην, ἀπόθεσθε, &c. *Atticè*. Deponents are not circumflex'd in the *Penult*, in the Optat. and Subj. of the 2d Conj. as δώεται, δώωμαι. ἐπιτρέμην and ἐδωκάμην are ſcarce found in that Form, but in the Indic. We read a Partic. καταδικάμενος, and δόατο for ἐδώκατο. Irregulars in μι may be moſtly inferr'd from the Premiſes; and ſo may Irregulars of all kinds, from what has been deliver'd about Regular Words.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, &c. with the ſeveral Species of them, may be view'd in the *Latin* Grammar, &c. Lexicon.

Senſe of Adverbs is varied by their Endings, as Μεγαρεῖ, *in Megara*; οἴκαδε, *home*.

In Compoſition, αει, εει, δε, ζα, λα, λι, βδ, ιπ-πο, increaſe the Senſe, as ἀείδηλος. νη and νς are Privatives, as νήπιος. α deprives, increaſes, joins, and

and equals; and takes ν before a Vowel often, as ἀνάξιος, ἄξυλος, ἄλοχος, ἄπλαστος.

ευ denotes *Eaſe*, δυς *Hardneſs* or *Evil.*

Interjections in *Greek* are Adverbs.

So made words, as ὄπ, ὄπ, ῥυπαπαῖ, ἰπαπαῖ, σπεῦ, σίπα, us'd by Rowers, *&c.* Shepherds, *&c.*

Ἵνα is either Cauſal, *that*; or Local, *where.* The *Greeks* uſe many Expletives only to fill up, as πέρ, *&c.* Adjectives Fem. and Neut. and Subſtantives are often Adverbs, as ἰδιᾷ, ἀρχαῖα, ἀρχῇ.

See the *Syntax* for the Prepoſitions.

This Tongue abounds with Particles, which make the great Difficulty and Beauty of it. See on this Head *Vigerus*, *Devarius*, *&c.* as ἐχ ὅπ, ἐχ ὅπως, μὴ ὅπ, μὴ ὅπως, non ſolum.

CHAP. VIII.

Syntax, in Concord and Government, in each Part of Speech, and Figures belonging to it. Specimen of Dialects, Phraſes, and Proverbs.

THE Syntax is moſtly the ſame with the *Latin*, and therefore to be conſulted for the moſt part in the *Latin* Grammar. But ſome Points are Particular.

I. CONCORD.

When a Verb wants the firſt Perſon Dual, then the Nom. Dual is join'd to the 1ſt Plural, as νὼ ἔξιμεν.

Duals do not require a Verb or Adjective of the ſame Number. A Nom. Plural has often a Verb. Dual, as πάππαι συμβάλετον. ἕς has a Plural, ἕνσι a Singular ſometimes, as ἕνσι χὴ ἑνὶ ἑκάστῳ, or χὴ μίαν ἡμέρην. A Subſtantive is us'd adjectively, as θεὸς ἀνὴρ. ὁ μὲν, *hic*; ὁ δὲ, *ille*.

A Neuter Plural has ſometimes a Verb Singular, as πάντα ἔκπαγλα. An Adjective Plural of any Gender often turns its Subſtantive into a Gen. with an Article, as σοφῶν τῶν γερόντων, for γέροντες. A Subſtantive is often us'd for an Adjective, as ἑλὰς ἐστὶ,

Rela-

Relative and Antecedent are often put in the same Case, as χεῖμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω. Two Singulars are often join'd with a Dual, as πεσέτην ἐμὲ σὺν τε Ἀχιλῆος τε, καὶ Ἀγαμέμνονος.

Yet ἄμφω and νῶ more often with a Plural, as δυοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν. ἄμφω ἐξέπλησαν.

With the Poets and *Atticks*, the Adj. does not always agree with the Subst. in Case, Gender, or Number, as Ἵππότα Νέστωρ: So we read εἰπέμεν ἄνδρες, and the like.

2. Article.

The Adjective with an Article is a Substantive, as τὸ ἀμελές, Negligence.

The Article is always set before a Genitive after a Partitive, and a Nom. put for a Voc. as ὁ βορέας οὐ πνεύσειν: ὁ δεῖνα, &c. always with an Article. The Præpositive and Subjunctive are often put for one another, as ἦ δ' ὅς, *he said.*

An Article with a Prepositon before a proper Name, is no more sometimes than that Name, as πρὸς τὰς περὶ Μάρθαν καὶ Μαρίαν, *to Martha and Mary.* The *Latins* explain the Article with a Participle by the Relative and Verb, as ὁ λέγων, *who saith.*

The Article, if ὅς, ἥ, &c. follows, is taken for οὗτος, ὅδε, or ἐκεῖνος.

An Article of any Gender with an Adverb, is taken for a Noun in every Case, ὤν being understood, as ὁ πλησίον, *a Neighbour*: and so put in the Neuter, it is adverbial, as τὸ πάλαι, *formerly.*

The Article Præpositive is put for the Subjunctive, as τὸ ῥᾷστον ἁπάντων, for ὅ ῥᾷστον.

In more Substantives, that goes before the Verb in Sense to which the Article is prefix'd, as Θεὸς ὢν ὁ λόγος. The Article Præpositive is us'd for the Excellency of a Thing, or Emphasis, as ἀγαθὸν, any

any Good: τὸ ἀγαθὸν, *the Good*. 2. To explain, as Ἰωάννης ὁ Βαπτιστής. 3. For Sound, as τὸς τῶν φαύλων διανοίας. It is also often redundant; and the Poets, as the Verse leads them, either omit or use it.

SUBSTANTIVE

Is us'd and govern'd commonly as in *Latin*. Nouns of Praise, Dispraise, Measure, &c. are commonly in the Genitive, as ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς.

ADJECTIVE

Put partitively, is often set with a Gen. as σπουδαῖοι τῶν παίδων, *diligent Boys*. And sometimes in a Gender and Number different from the Substantive, as τὰ φρέατα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, *first of the Athenians*. If the Antecedent be of the Gen. or Dat. the Relative is often the same, tho' the Verb governs otherwise, as μικρὸν ὧν ἐλάμβανεν, for ἐκείνων ἃ ἐλάμβανεν.

Those that have a Gen. or Abl. in *Latin*, require a Gen. *Greek*, *i. e.* of Knowledge, Plenty, Dignity, Memory, &c. as ἄξιός τινος. So Comparatives, if ἤ, *quam*, *than*, be understood, as Ὁμιλώτερος κωφῶν. Those that have a Dative in *Latin*, have a Dative, as καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ.

Those that mean *Guilt*, *Likeness*, *Property*, *Commonness*, or *Contrariety*, have a Gen. or Dat. as ἔμοιγε ὑμῶν, or ἀνθρώπου.

The Gen. of the Pronoun Primitive is often put for the Possessive, as πατήρ μου, for ἐμός: And the Possessive for the Primitive, as εἰς ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν, *in Remembrance of me*. αὐτοῦ is often put for ἑαυτοῦ, and ἕ for αὐτὸν, and reciprocally, among the Poets. The *Attick*s use an Accus. for a Nom. as κρινὰς ἃ κερδανῶ φέρομεν, *we speak of what the Judges will gain*. Adjectives in ικὸς, or πλεος, have a Gen. as φρενῶν πληκτικὸς, λυπηροὶ δειμάτων: In τέον, τος, a Dat. as βαδιστέον, ζητητέον μοι.

Most

Moſt Nouns, as alſo Verbs, Participles, and Verbals, have an Accuſ. of the Subſtantive, meaning *Form*, *Manner*, *Country*, *Family*, *Name*, *Art*, *Object*, *Meaſure*, *Number*, or *Part*; the Preposition κατ', διὰ, ἐπὶ, &c. being underſtood, as ψυχὴν γυναῖος: and ſometimes a Dative, ſeldom a Gen. when other Prepoſitions are underſtood, as ὀπτικὸς ἄνθρωπος. The ſame Adjective has different Caſes after it in different Senſes, by ſeveral Rules, (ſo Verbs, or any Word) as ἀόρατος, *not ſeeing*; Gen. γυναικὸς, *but inviſible*. Dat. ἄλλοις.

VERBS

Tranſitive, Subſtantive, and Acquiſitive, or of Giving, &c. are as in *Latin*. So of Asking, Teaching, Arraying, Concealing, Appealing, Calling, Abjuring, govern a double Accuſative, as Ὁρκίζω τινὰ τὸν Θεόν.

A Nom. of a Participle is often ſet after εἰμὶ, τυγχάνω, &c. and ἔχω, ὄιχομαι, φθάνω, put for them, as ἔχω θαυμάσας, *I admir'd*: or a Gen. as μὴ τῶ λέγοντος ἦτε, for λέγων.

If a Partic. comes before λανθάνω, it means *privately* or *unawares*, as λανθάνω ποιήσας: And φθάνω, *before*, as φθάνει εὐεργετῶν, *he does good firſt*. See *Viger*. 14.

Verbs of Beginning, Ending, Deſiring, Abſtaining, Ruling, Excelling, being Diſtant, Differing, Wandring, &c. have a Gen. as ἄρχομαι λόγου. ——Of Filling, Depriving, Eſteeming, Appeaſing, Accuſing, Abſolving, Condemning, Defending, &c. have an Accuſ. of the nearer Subſtantive, and a Gen. of that farther off, as πεινῶντας ἐνέπλησεν ἀγαθῶν· or an Acc. of the Sufferer, and a Gen. of the Thing: and often a double Acc. as ἀπεστέρησέ με χρήματα. Many Verbs compounded of σὺν,

ἐμὸς ἐ

ἅμα; and the like in Senſe, govern a Dative of the Perſon, or a Thing accompanying, as ὁμιλεῖν αὐτῷ. ἑλκόω has an Acc. πείθω a Dat. πρίζω two Accuſ.

Verbs of Swearing have an Accuſ. —by— and a Dative —to— as ὀμνυμί σοι τ' χύνα. —of Yielding, a Gen. of the Thing, and a Dat. of the Perſon, as εἶκε χάρεσιν ἥρως. —of Senſe, as Seeing, Hearing, &c. a Gen. ſometimes an Accuſ. or a Dat. or an Acc. with a Gen. as ἤκουσα φωνῆς. ἠγάσατο ὕδωρ. —So of Remembring, Forgetting, Admiring, Trying, Getting, Enjoying, Caring, Neglecting, Deſpiſing, Apprehending, as μιμνῄσκω μου, vel με.

A Prepoſition in theſe Caſes is commonly underſtood, as παύομαι ἀρχῆς, that is, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς.

N. B. Some Adjectives have a Gen. for a Dat. like *proprius* in *Latin*, as ἱερὸς ἀπόλλωνος, Sacred to *Apollo*. Participles from Impersonals are commonly in the Accuſ. for the Abl. abſolute, *viz.* δέον, δόξαν, ἔξον, &c. as δέον φεύγειν ἔμειναν. The Gen. alone is for Hating, Lamenting, Wondring, as ὁ ἐπαπόπλου. In the Government of moſt Caſes in Syntax, both *Greek* and *Latin*, there is an Elleipſis of a Prepoſition.

Verbs of Communicating or Sharing, and the contrary, have a Dat. of the Perſon, and a Gen. or Accuſ. of the Thing, as τὸ βάρος μεταδιδόναι τοῖς φίλοις δεῖ. ——of Speaking or doing, with Adverbs, or an Acc. of the Adjectives which ſignify well or ill, require an Accuſ. of the Perſon, of or to whom it is ſaid or done, as καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοὺς μαθητὰς ὑμᾶς. ——of Changing have a Gen. of the Thing renew'd, and an Accuſ. of the Thing given, as ἀμείβεται χρύσεα χαλκείων. ἤ, *than*, redounds often with a Comparative and its Gen. as πλεῖν ἢ μυρίων, *more than* 10000. ἕνεκα, and other Adverbs, are often underſtood before a Gen. The Prepoſ. ἀνά, *in*, go-

verns

verns ſometimes a Genitive, as ἀνὰ νηός. *Sanctius* thinks the *Greek* Dat. is alſo the Ablative. Hence *Tully*, *in majore*, ὑπείᾳ: δέομαι, *to pray*, has always a Gen.

To a Place, is the Dat. or Accuſ. Verbals in έω have a Dat. of the Doer. Compounds of σύν, and ὁμός, have a Gen. and Dat. as ὁμογάστριος ἔκπροθος. A Noun of Matter after Verbs is the Gen. or Dat. as ἀδάμαντος ἔτάξε. Many Verbs govern at the ſame time various Caſes. ——Of Praying, Flattering, Railing, Dwelling, a Dat. or Accuſ. —Of Commanding, a Gen. Dat. and Acc. —Of Accuſing, Condemning, Abſolving, Depriving, Participating, Communicating, change the Caſe of the Thing and Perſon ſeveral ways, as κατηγορῶκω σέ, σὲ τέλος, σοὶ ἔπος, σοὶ τέλος, σὸ τέτο δάναπν. Many in divers Senſes have divers Conſtructions, as βασιλεύω δ' Ἀσίης, βασίλευον αὐτοῖς βασιλέα. ἐυεργετέω, ἐυποιέω, ἐυλογέω, and ποιέω ſometimes, have an Acc. for a Dat. as διὰ τὶ ποιεῖς ἡμᾶς: Theſe are Particular, τὼ δίκαιον ἐπιτάπτω, *the Arbitration was given to me*; ὃ ἐπιτέθειμαι ἐγώ, *which was entruſted with me*, &c. The Poets ſay, ὦ Δᾶν, ὦ νύμφας, for ὦ πρὸς Δᾶν, &c. *Lo, by Jove.*

VERBS Derivative

Have Caſes, as their Primitives, whether Nouns or Adverbs. If taken paſſively, they have the Caſe of the Primitive included only: If actively, an Acc. beſides, as πλάζω τ' νεῶν, μαχιῶμαι ζε τ πολεως. ——Verbs ſhewing a Motive or Occaſion of Acting, have an Acc. of the Perſon, with the Caſe of the Included Verb, as χάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπέπτα.

A Verb Derivative has often the Caſe of its Periphraſis, as τιμάω τ πολέα, *i. e.* τιμίας εἰμὶ τ πολέα. So the Periphraſis has the Caſe of the Sim-

ple Verb, as ἐξαρνός εἰμι τοῦτο, i. e. ἐξαρνοῦμαι τοῦτο. Yet other Cases often are us'd by the Rules, as ἰσον δ' ἰσοδρόμῳ πέλασσε.

PASSIVES

Of Calling, Appearing, &c. have the Case of the Verb Substantive. Passives have a Dat. of the Doer, and a Gen. with ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, παρὰ, &c. as ὑπ' ἄλλου διαφθείρομαι. Or an Acc. as διὰ τοὺς χρηστοὺς τιμῶμαι. Arist. And other Cases with other Prepositions: And a Dat. without them, as πέφευγέ μοι: Sometimes a Gen. the Preposition being understood, as φίλων νικῶμαι φίλοι.

A Verb Middle has a Case suited to its Sense, Active or Passive, as βιάζομαι παῖδα, ὑπὸ πλειόνων. The Case of some Nouns is owing to their Signification. A Noun of Instrument or Manner is put in the Dative, as λόγχαισι μάχου. So of a Cause, as πένητες ὑπ' ἀπορίας; and often in a Gen. ἕνεκα being understood.

Other NOUNS

Of a Part, after Verbs of Taking, Washing, &c. are in the Gen. Accus. or Dat. as λύσον ὦπον χεροῖν. ——of Price in a Gen. or Dat. as ὤνια πόλεως, νομίσμασι. So of Time, Answering, When? as ἦλθε νυκτὸς, ἡμέρᾳ: but answering how long in the Accus. or Dat. as ἔμεινε μιῶς ἡμέρας. ——Of Space in the Acc. as ἀπέχει σταδίους ἑκατόν. —To a Place, in the Acc. as ἐλήλυθεν ἵππους. —From a Place, in the Gen. as τὰ ἄκρα κρημνοῦ ἔρρωγε. —In a Place, the Dat. as πόλας ἔσται ὀλυμπιάσι. The Gen. is put absolute, as μιῶν φθινόντων.

INFINITIVE

Is as the *Latin*: The latter of two Verbs without a Nom. between, is the Infin. The Infin. is put often for the Participle in *dus*, as ἔχυσί πλφαγεῖν; *habent aliquid edendum*; as the *Latins* ſay, *habeo ſcribere, da bibere.* Πεὶν, ὡς, ὥστε, ἐφ' ὅσῳ, ὥπς, go before an Infin. often: So πάρ⊙, as πάρ⊙ γ' ἐμὲ κεῖνον ἰδέσθ. The Participle is often put for the Infin. as ἐν ἄχθη δῆλ⊙ ὤν. The Fut. Infin. is made ſometimes by the Aoriſt, or the Preſent with ἄν, as ὄιει πιεῖν ἄν.

The Acc. Neuter of an Article is put with the Infin. as ἔκεινα τὸ μὴ ἐλθεῖν. Alſo the Gen. after a Word that governs it, ἕνεκα being underſtood, as καπάρχομαι τῦ καλεῖν. An Infin. with a Neut. Article is a Noun in every Caſe, as ἐν τῦ ὁρᾶν τὸ ἐρᾶν. An Infin. with a Prepoſition and an Article, an Acc. following, is as a Gen. abſolute, or reſolv'd by a Verb, as ἐν τῷ ἐλθεῖν αὐτὸν; i. e. ἐλθόν⊙ αὐτῦ, or ὅταν ἔλθῃ αὐτὸς.

If a Nom. went before, to which that Noun or Pronoun which follows may be referr'd, that is alſo put in the Nom. before an Infin. as ἀκ ἔδη τῳ δῆλοι εἶναι ἐπιτήμων⊙; δῆλοι agrees with the Nom. before ἐπιτήμων⊙: elſe in the Accuſ. as ὥστε δῆλὸν ἡμᾶς. An Infin. has a Nom. if the reciprocal Pronoun be left out; but not always, as φησὶν ὀνομάζεσθ ὀλυσεύς· ἔυχομαι εἶ) γνήσιο διός. Μέλλω with an Infin. is a Future, as μέλλω χαίρειν, i. e. χαίρω.

Infinitives are us'd for Gerunds and Supines: For the Gerund in *di* is us'd an Infin. and a Gen. of an Article, after a Word that governs a Gen. and after ἕνεκα. For the Ger. in *do*, an Infin. after a Prepoſition ſignifying from, in, for, &c. that Caſe of the Article following it, which the Prepo-

requires. So the Ger. in *dum*. The Article is often dropp'd, as ἄρα ἀπέναι. The Infin. is put ſingle for the Supines, as λέγειν ἀγγελὸν. When Neceſſity is ſignified, the Verbal, or Adverb of Poſition in τέος, is us'd with the Caſe of its Verb, and a Dative of the Doer, as τέοις ζηλωτέον τοὺ γέροντος.

IMPERSONALS

Are the ſame in Syntax as Perſonals, if the Senſe remains the ſame. μεταμέλει has an Accuſ. as μεταμέλει μοι τὰ ἁμαρτήματα. Participles Impersonal are put abſolute in the Nom. as δόξαν, *viſum eſt*; or Gen. as δόξης.

Δεῖ, δεῖν, χρὴ, *opus eſt*, &c. have a Gen. of the Thing, and a Dat. of the Perſon, as δεῖ μοι πολέμου. δεῖ, χρὴ, ὀφείλει, *oportet*, (and many others) an Infin. following, an Acc. as δεῖ αὐτὸν ἀπελθεῖν: δεῖν, *deeſſe*, is put abſolute with a Gen. as μικροῦ δεῖν, i. e. δέοντος.

PARTICIPLES

Govern Caſes as the Verbs, unleſs when taken adjectively they have a Gen. as ἀγαθοῦ ἀνδρός. They are us'd for Infinitives, as λέγουσι φασὶν ἐλθόντες for ἐλθεῖν: and for other Moods, as τίς ἐμὲ παύσει: and for a Subſtantive, as μετὰ τῶν δυνάμεως: and for an Adverb, as πλουσίως εἰσῆλθε. Participles of Impersonals are put for the Gen. abſolute, ἀξέφυγον, ὀλίγου δεῖσαι ἁλῶναι, i. e. δεήσαντος. μαθὼν is ſometimes put for πρὸς τί, as τί μαθὼν τοῦτο ποιεῖς, *Why do you this?* πράττω is often to do, as τί ἂν πάθοι, *What ſhould he do?* τί παθὼν τοῦτο ἥμαρτες, *What ail'd you to do this?* So τύχῃ, τυχόντα, as ἐπὶ τύχῃ βαλών, *fortè jecit.*

AD-

ADVERBS

Of Shewing have a Nom. as ἰδοὺ ὄϐις. Of Place, Time, Cauſe, Quantity, Number, Separation, a Gen. as ἄλλοθι ποτέ. —Of Gathering, a Dat. as ἅμα αὐτοῖς. —Of Swearing, an Acc. as μὰ Δία. ἄμα, ῥᾳ, has a Gen. ἀναπαλιν, ἔμπαλιν, have a Gen. and Dat. So many others of Place, Order, &c. ἅδε, a Dat. and an Accuſ. as ἅδε μοι, or ἄλλῃ κέλευθον. Μέσσα, μέσφι, has an Accuſ. or Gen. Adverbs made of Prepoſitions govern commonly their Caſes, as ἀμφὶς, πέλας, παρεκ, an Accuſ. μίγδα, ἐμπαλαδὸν, a Dat. ὡς, ναὶ, of Swearing, an Accuſ. χαδὸν, ἐξῆς, πλησίον, ἄγχι, a Gen. and Dat.

Many have divers Caſes, as ἐγγὺς τ' πόλεως, vel τῇ Ἰόππῃ. οἴ, ὤ, have all Caſes; there is read, οἴ μοι πάλαι, and the like. So αἰ· ὤ is of Grief, ὦ of Calling.

Derivatives are as Primitives; and the ſame in different Senſes have different Caſes.

Μὴ, of Forbidding, ſerves all Moods, but an Indic. as μὴ βάζειν. Two Negatives deny more, as οὐ μὴ πίω. More than two deny ſtill more, as οὐκέτ' οὐ μὴ φάγω: But if parted by a Verb, they affirm, as οὐ δύναμαι μὴ μέμνησθαι. A Negative Particle put interrogatively, commonly affirms. ἵνα, ὥστε, ὡς. Cauſals, are often join'd to an Indic. as ὡς κατέδω, *ut deſcenderem.* ὄφελον, *utinam*, has ſometimes an Indic. or an Infin. as ὄφελον ἀπωλόμην, ὀλέσθαι. ἤν, ἄν, ὡς, ὅτε, ὅπως, ὅταν, εἰ, with the Compounds, &c. have a Subj. ſometimes an Indic. as ἄν μετενόησαν.

CONJUNCTIONS

Copulatives, Disjunctives, &c. ſame as in *Latin*. Conditionals, Cauſals, Diſcretives, Adverſatives, Poten-

Potential, govern different Moods; ἄν and ἐὰν, *if*, an Indic. or Subj. ἄν, an Indefinite, leaves the Senſe of the Word it attends uncertain. ἄν in a Potential Senſe, and κεν, adds to a Verb the Signification of [it may be, or is poſſible.] Both have a Subj. Indic. and ſometimes an Infin. ὥστε, *that, ſo that*, has an Infin. or an Indic. So ὅσον, πάρος.

PREPOSITIONS.

Ἐκ, πρό, ἀπό, ἀντί, have a Gen. only, as πρὸ θυρῶν. Theſe in Compoſition have different Senſes, as ἔξοδος. ἐν, ζωή, a Dative only, as ἐν λιμνῇ. ἐν in Scripture, by an *Hebraiſm*, hath the Force of all the Prepoſitions. Μετά, σύν, and πρός, *in*; and ἀμφίς, *cum, ſuper*, have a Dative only in the Poets. πρό in Compoſition governs a Dative, as ἵνα προηγῆται τῷ θεῷ. εἰς or ἐς, an Accuſ. as εἰς φλόγα. διά, *by*, a Gen. or Accuſ. *for*, an Acc. ἀμφί, *concerning*, a Gen. *About*, often a Dat. and Acc. ἀνά, *about*, a Gen. but not ſo often; *with*, a Dat. *in*, a Dat. *by, to, near, after*, an Acc. ὑπέρ, *above, to, in*, a Gen. Dat. or Acc. κατά, *againſt, or, down to*, a Gen. *from*, a Dat. *according to, about*, an Acc. μετά, *with*, a Gen. *in, after*, often a Dat. *after*, commonly an Acc. Theſe alſo, as all the reſt, when compounded, are often us'd in a different Senſe, than when ſingle. παρά, *from, beſides, with*, a Gen. *with*, alſo a Dat. *againſt, from, to*, an Acc. περί, *concerning*, a Gen. *about*, a Dat. and Acc. πρός, *from*, a Gen. *by, before*, a Gen. *to*, a Dat. and Acc. ὑπέρ, *upon, for*, a Gen. *above, upon*, an Acc. and Dat. ſometimes. ὑπό, *under*, a Gen. Dat. and Acc.

N. B. All Prepoſitions, both Simple and Compound, are form'd in different Senſes often, than theſe here mention'd: They are often underſtood before

before their Cases, and us'd before proper Names; or not, as πίστις Ἰησοῦ, *i. e.* εἰς Ἰησοῦν.

In the Poets, more Prepositions together govern Cases, as ἀμφὶ περὶ στῆσαν. In the Poets, a Prepos. is set after its Case; drawing back the Accent of all of two Syllables, except often ἀνὰ, διὰ, as θεὸς πάρα: And in the Orators περὶ, as ὀρείων πέρι. Conjunctions are elegantly put between the Preposition and its Case, as ἐπὶ γὰρ τι. Without Cases they are Adverbs, drawing back the Accent in περὶ, ἀμφὶ, as μισθὸν π περίς. So some, drawing back the Accent, supply Verbs of the 3d Person in all Numbers, as ἔνα, ἔν, (ἔνα too for ἐνάσηται) ἔνι for ἐν, ἔπι, μέτα, πάρα, πέρι; as ἔν δ' ὀδυσσεύς, for ἐνέστη ἔνι, ἐν, μέτα, πάρα, πέρι, for the Compounds of εἰμὶ, as ἐκ ἔνι Ἰωνίᾳ. Likewise impersonally. A Prepos. compounded often governs the Case, which it govern'd before; but Compounds of ἀνὰ, *from*, ἐπὶ, *upon*, *for*; with others signifying *from*, *of*, *for*, a Gen. as ἐπέχει γῆς πόλεων. Compounds of εἰς, πρὸς, ἀντὶ, *contra*; μετὰ, *cum*; παρὰ, *juxta*; ὑπὸ, *sub*; ἐπὶ, *in*, *ad*, *supra*; and others which signify *to*, *in*, *under*, have a Dative, as ἐπέβαλον αὐτοῖς χεῖρας. Compounds of παρὰ, μετὰ, διὰ, and others signifying *beside*, *beyond*, have an Acc. as παραβαίνετε τὴν ἐντολήν.

Figures of Syntax

Same as *Latin*. See my *Latin* Grammar. Principal are Ellipsis, by which a Word is wanting, as ὁ κόσμε, i. e. ὦ κόσμε! Pleonasm, by which a Word superabounds, very frequent in *Greek*; and Enallage, which puts Mood for Mood, Tense for Tense, Gender for Gender, Case for Case, Part for Part, Number for Number, as αἰὲν ἀείσειν, for ἀείσω.

DIALECTS,

Beſides that of the Poets, are chiefly Four, *Attick*, *Ionick*, *Doric*, *Æolick*. The *Boeotic*, *Cyprian*, *Chian*, &c. are ſubordinate to ſome of theſe, and leſs conſiderable.

Theſe run out into ſo great a Variety, that they can hardly be reduc'd to Rules; and there are but few Lexicons that do not give you Inſtances of them either apart, in a ſet Account, or in the Body of the Piece.

A Specimen of each follows; only obſerve, that tho' in each Author ſome one Dialect moſtly prevails, according to the Country, &c. of that Author; yet others are mingled with it, in all Writers.

*Attick*s turn ζ to ξ, ϖ to π, ζ to ϱ, as ξῶ for ζῶ, &c. and love Contractions.

*Ionick*s put η and ε for α, and α for ε, as πήμω, πέμπω. κ for π, π for φ. They hate Contractions, and diſſolve the Diphthongs.

*Doric*s uſe α for η, ε, ω, ει, as ϖϱᾶτος for ϖϱῶτος: η for α, or ει: ω for ου, and ε: αι for ει: ὰ for ϑ: ββ for ϑ: σδ for ζ: ζ for ϑ: κ for τ: and τ for κ.

*Æolick*s uſe ω for ο, and ο for ω: ε for α, αις for αι, ττ for ϖϊ, and β before ϱ, as βϱάχω for ϱάχω. They draw back the Accent, throw away the Aſpiration, and for ι double the Conſonant following, as ϖεύϱω, ϖέϱϱω.

A Specimen of their Phraſes may be, εἰς λόγους καταβῶμι, *ad Colloquium venire. Herodot.* lib. 2. And of their Proverbs, ὄνος λύρας, *Aſinus ad Lyram. v. Eraſm. Chiliad*, &c.

FINIS.